

# THE U.F.A.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15, 1922

No. 6

## Prospects of Wheat Board for 1922 Now More Encouraging

AN EDITORIAL BY H. W. WOOD

Since the last issue of "The U.F.A." went to press there has been quite a favorable turn in developments in regard to the possible re-establishment of the Wheat Board.

The request of the western farmers for the Wheat Board was referred by the Government to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization for investigation and report. On April 4th this Committee reported to the House asking that the matter of the constitutionality of the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. On April 7th this report was taken up on the floor of the House, and after a sharp discussion, in which several of the farmer members took part, it was referred back to the Committee for further consideration. On April 11th a motion was carried in the Committee, that the matter of constitutionality be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for their reasoned report. This report was given on April 19th, and was dealt with in the last issue of "The U.F.A."

On April 24th a motion was made by R. M. Johnson and seconded by E. J. Garland, and after being amended to read as follows, was adopted:

"That the Agriculture Committee do appoint a sub-committee of its members, with authority to confer with the Law Officers of the Crown and experts in the grain business, including Messrs. James Stewart and F. W. Riddell, and such others as it may deem advisable, to ascertain to what extent the Canada Wheat Board, or other national wheat marketing system, compulsory or otherwise, may be established by this Parliament, with or without supplementary Provincial legislation, and to report their findings to this Committee."

This action seems to have been the first real effort to overcome constitutional difficulties in the way of establishing a Wheat Board with sufficient authority to be efficient in the sale of wheat. On May 4th the Deputy Minister of Justice submitted an opinion in which he held that the authority of the old Board could be legally vested in a new Board by concurrent Dominion and Provincial legislation. This would mean that in order to make a Wheat Board fully efficient in the sale of the western wheat, all three Western Provinces would have to enact legislation supporting that of the Dominion Parliament. The control of terminal elevators which are located in the other Provinces, and which are necessary to carrying on inter-Provincial trade, would be vested in the Dominion Government.

All of this, of course, does not necessarily mean that the Wheat Board is assured. It does mean, however, that the Sub-Committee has made a sincere attempt to find out just what can be done constitutionally instead of what cannot be done constitutionally, and that it has succeeded in clearing away the underbrush of constitutional difficulties. After the Sub-Committee has reported the opinion of the Deputy Minister to the Select Standing Committee, the Standing Committee in turn will report to the House, but what that report will be no one knows. It is also unknown what action the House will take.

I think the farmers should be very much encouraged by the prospect of getting the Wheat Board, and while it is rather late in the season to encourage renewed effort in the way of increased acreage in wheat, much depends on the summer season in the ripening of wheat, and in some localities it might still be safe to put wheat in on the right kind of land.

It is interesting to note some of the sentiments manifested by certain members of the Committee, and some of the statements made by witnesses. Some of the questions

asked by members seem to indicate that primary importance is attached to whether or not raising the price of wheat to the producer would increase the price to the consumer. This in face of the fact that only about 45,000,000 bushels of the entire annual output of Canadian wheat are consumed in Canada.

How different this attitude toward the product of the farm is from that toward the product of the factory! In agricultural products the consumer must be protected regardless of the interests of the producer. In manufactured products the manufacturer must be protected regardless of the consumer. Still the whole cry is for agricultural immigrants, and as a last hope we are turning our eyes toward Central Europe.

A bulletin issued by "Canadian National Millers' Association, Montreal," speaks of the milling industry of Canada as being "an industry with 1,200 different mills, with a capitalization of \$80,000,000 and an annual turnover of \$250,000,000 in grain products alone." This is remarkable in face of the fact that a total of only about 45,000,000 bushels of wheat is consumed in Canada. Perhaps the turnover has something to do with the price to the Canadian consumer. It is generally understood that the price of our entire crop is fixed in Liverpool, and that most of our wheat goes there. It would seem from the above statement that most of it is milled in Canada, and goes to Great Britain in the form of flour.

But a representative of the Dominion Millers' Association testified that "the British millers manufacture about 92 per cent of all the flour used in Great Britain on an average." From this statement it would seem that our wheat does not go to Great Britain in any form.

This same miller testified that "with a crop of 245,000,000 bushels, 200,000,000 bushels would be available for export." This at a dollar per bushel would give the producer \$245,000,000, while the mills get \$250,000,000 for grain products alone. This witness also says in giving his evidence, "I want to say that during the whole of the operations of the Wheat Board the millers did not get any advantage whatever from anything that happened in connection with the fluctuations of the market, not one cent, and that is another ground of complaint against the operations of the old Wheat Board." An unstable market is to the advantage of the millers. A stable market would be to the advantage of both farmers and consumers.

The whole thing is very confusing, and I think emphasizes the need of a selling board to take care of producers' interests. It also seems to suggest the advisability of a consumers' board to look after their interests. The legitimate producers and the consumers have been strangers to each other long enough. It is time they were getting together for mutual protection.

The farmers want the full value of their wheat, sold on the world's market in the most efficient and economical manner. They want the Canadian wheat products to go to the Canadian consumer in the most economical manner possible, based on that market. The farmers are entitled to no less; the consumers are entitled to no more.

To this end the farmers are ready to co-operate with the consumers in every possible way. The farmers themselves constitute approximately one-half the consumers of Canada. Who are more interested in the consumers than they?



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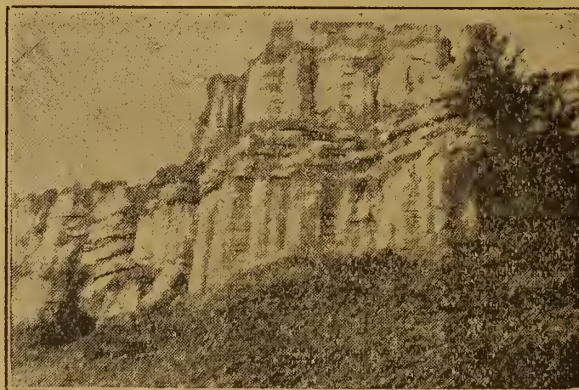
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# THE U. F. A.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH BY THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA,  
201-218 LOUGHEED BUILDING, CALGARY, ALTA.

W. NORMAN SMITH, Editor.

H. HIGGINBOTHAM, Manager.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscription fee, \$1.00 per annum. To all members of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the paper is included in the contribution of \$2.00 per annum, per member, remitted to Central Office, through the Secretary of the Local to which the member belongs. Price for single copies, 5 cents. Remittances must be made direct to the U.F.A., by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. Sending currency through the mail is always a matter of risk.

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Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15th, 1922

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## The Policy and Aims of the Department of Agriculture

By HON. GEORGE HOADLEY

Functions of government primarily are of a restrictive nature, and no doubt this feature of government will ever be in evidence. However, the best conception of government should be that in which its functions are regarded as directly constructive. In newly settled countries, where community life and provincial life in all its phases is still in the development stage, government functions have come to be distinctly constructive.

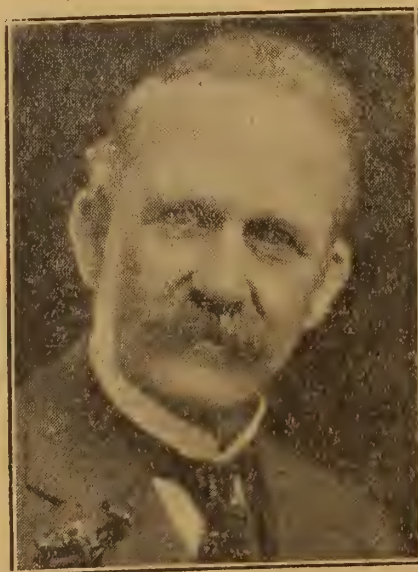
Thus it is that we find our Agricultural Department, a Department which, in the very nature of its work in a growing country, comes very close to the people, assuming its chief duty to be the increasing of the efficiency of the man on the farm, and the improvement of conditions under which he lives and under which he has to do business. We find the Department extending the helping hand rather than the restraining hand, leading the way in the endeavor to bring about development along the right lines, by a maximum of constructive and a minimum of restrictive legislation and activity. We find, too, in this new country, a sort of double responsibility devolving upon Governments, the responsibility not only of meeting and solving problems of pioneer life, but of keeping pace with the ever-growing movement of social development and improvement in the rural sections.

### Keynote of Efficiency

People readily accept the view that the services of government are provided for their welfare. On the other hand, those who bear responsibility of administration realize that the keynote of efficiency is the getting down to the real needs of the people and meeting them in a prompt and sensible manner.

Realizing its responsibilities in the matter of promoting agricultural welfare, and giving consideration to the varied class of settlement in the Province, the Agricultural Department has concerned itself chiefly with the problems attending production, marketing, and improvement of the mode of life on the farm and in the rural districts generally. Hence it

is that throughout the entire administration of the Agricultural Department the tendency is strongly educational, and the work of many of the branches has developed a very wide educational scope. The protection of the farmer and of his products, the clearing of the channels through which he conducts his business,



HON. GEORGE HOADLEY,  
Minister of Agriculture in the Alberta  
Government

and his education in methods of agriculture, are the general principles underlying all of the many services which are provided by the Department of Agriculture.

### Farmers and Independence

The popular conception of the farmer is that he is the most independent of all human beings, because it is naturally assumed that he digs the major portion of his ordinary living out of the soil of his own farm. Fundamentally, this is true,

of course, but let us look the situation in the face so far as our own Province is concerned. I wonder just how many farmers in this good land of ours produce their own living from the soil, the meat and the vegetables, the milk and the butter and the eggs. The tendency, I am sure we will all agree, has been for many to seek the royal roads to sudden wealth, rather than the unadorned and sometimes tortuous paths to a modest prosperity and the satisfaction that comes with the knowledge of having accomplished something concrete in the establishment of the industry of agriculture upon a solid foundation.

On the other hand, what have been the conditions the farmer has met? He has found himself face to face in this new country with pioneer conditions. He has been confronted by problems of production, problems that involve the combating of weeds, and pests, and soil drifting, and drought, that involve the study of varying climatic conditions and the rotation of crops. He has to face problems of marketing, which involve questions of transportation and communication, and the clearing of channels to the markets that will bring the quickest and the fullest returns.

### Small Holdings Desirable

Let me say just a word as to the farmer's responsibility in these matters. We all agree, I think, that there must be a re-adjustment of the basis of our agricultural industry, that the practice of wholesale cropping of large areas of land must be abandoned for a system of diversified farming, a system which will reduce holdings and bring about a more intensive cultivation and a more diversified production. I am glad to say that there has been a great readiness on the part of the farmers to enter upon this new and very necessary phase of agricultural development. The tendency within the past year in this respect has been more marked than ever before. It is a happy augury for the future.

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# The New Canadian Parliament in Session

By the U.F.A. Members in the House of Commons

Ottawa, Ont., May 5—During the past two weeks your members have run the gamut of emotions, from bitter disappointment following the announcement of the law officers' first memorandum on the Wheat Board, to the glory of sharing the "forlorn hope," led by McMaster of Brome, against interlocking directorates, and sharing his defeat on his resolution respecting directorates in the Cabinet—and again to renewed hope when the opinion was made public on May 4th that a Board may be established by concurrent legislation of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

In the meantime, the committee continues the hearing of witnesses. Mr. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, made a well-reasoned case for the reinstatement of the Board and impressed the committee favorably. He was followed by the president of the Dominion Millers' Association (Mr. R. A. Thompson). He is one of those millers who bitterly oppose the Wheat Board yet admit (all of them so far) that they made money during the operation of the Board.

## Daylight Saving.

Following the presentation of the law officers' opinion regarding the status of the Canadian Wheat Board, the House, it being "members' day," took up the consideration of a resolution by Mr. McKay, which sought to prevent any daylight saving enactment in any part of Canada. No, Mr. McKay is not a member of that selfish, class group called the Progressives. He is a Liberal and made a long speech, full of questions, which he read in a low, toneless voice. The Progressives took very little part in the discussion on this resolution and appeared to look upon it as an unfortunate loss of valuable time upon a matter that might well be left to the municipalities interested. The resolution died at the adjournment of the House. It was rumored that the debate had been unduly prolonged in order to prevent Mr. McMaster introducing his resolution re directorates, a resolution which the House has anxiously anticipated for some time.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, in reply to questions put by Mr. Halbert (Progressive), as to notes received from firms or individuals, other than the Riordan Pulp and Paper Co., and asking the amounts of the notes, dates received and names of firms and individuals, made the extraordinary reply that he had "doubt of the propriety of making public transactions between the Government and citizens respecting income taxes."

Considerable comment is heard on the plan of the Government to turn over the whole question of freight rates, including the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, to a committee of the House. It is well known that the heads of the Department of Railways and Canals and the present management of the C. N. R. are not favorably inclined towards the return to rates under the agreement, but like the C. P. R. are anxious for some compromise.

## The Straight Backed Chair.

On the day following the resumption of business Hon. W. R. Motherwell was on the stand with the estimates of the Department of Agriculture. To the new

E. J. Garland, M.P., chairman of the press committee appointed by the U.F.A. members at Ottawa for the purpose of preparing the special despatches published in "The U.F.A.," sustained injuries in a motoring accident about three weeks ago, when his back was strained. He has been confined to his room, but is now making good progress towards recovery, and at the time when this issue goes to press is expecting to resume all Parliamentary duties. Mr. Garland has contributed the majority of the despatches from Ottawa published in former numbers. The article this week is by W. T. Lucas, M.P., The first of the series, published in "The U.F.A." of April 1st, was written by G. T. Coote, M.P. These three members constitute the press committee.

members it is novel and a little amusing to notice that as soon as the House goes into committee of supply on estimates, a page boy at once appears carrying a straight backed chair down the aisle. This chair is placed in position immediately in front of the Minister of the Department, the estimates of which happen to be under discussion. It is seldom one sees the chair arrive and its being there, where it was not, is sometimes a surprise. But even more wonderful is the extraordinarily secret manner in which the chair is occupied. It is there—then someone asks the minister a question and he bends over to the chair which now supports the deputy minister and gets the correct reply. Naturally, as many of the ministers are new to their departments, they have not yet had a fair opportunity fully to acquaint themselves with the details of administration, and any general criticism would be unfair.

The writer has been a constant attendant in the House and he believes an attentive one, but he has yet to see the deputy minister of any department arrive in the House. Wonderful! these deputies seem to know everything. Some ministers need two prompters, and the poor assistant deputy is then seen seated squarely face to face, knees touching those of the deputy. The strange fact about it all is that these deputies and assistant deputies are not supposed to be seen at all.

## To Combat Tuberculosis.

The members who attend and are attentive get a great deal of valuable and detailed information in the discussion of estimates. In the consideration of those of the Department of Agriculture it is found that about half a million dollars is to be expended this year with the object of combating tuberculosis. A total of 48,022 animals were tested last year; 4,105 reacted to the tests and it was found necessary to slaughter 43,077. This money is to be paid as compensation to the owners of the slaughtered cattle.

Considerable doubt was expressed, even by the minister himself, as to the value to Canada of participating in the activities of the International Agricultural Institute. Canada contributed \$9,200 last year to the Institute and is appropriating \$15,000 this year to cover, in addition to her contribution, expenses of her delegates to the assembly taking place in Italy this summer. Mr. Motherwell expects these delegates to be in a

position to report on the value of the Institute and will then decide as to the cost equation of Canada's connection with it.

## The Cure for Agricultural Ills.

Dr. Tolmie made a long speech on agriculture in general, and boosted mixed farming methods and dairying as the true solution of the ills, economic and otherwise, of the prairies. Mr. Motherwell and the doctor (who is the late Minister of Agriculture) threw all sorts of pretty bouquets at each other and agreed wonderfully well on this as the real "cure-all" for agricultural complaints. Not so the Progressives, who ridiculed the idea that a general adoption of mixed farming would improve matters. One said it was "the old, old story, told over again, of the farmer being advised what to do by everybody that is not a farmer. The trouble is, every time we follow this advice we get it where the chicken got the axe. We are tired of this. If we went into dairying and each farmer had an extra cow or two, the market would be flooded with dairy products, not worth handling. Eggs are now 15 cents a dozen, butter 25 cents a pound. Where is the profit? What would happen if every farmer bred two more sows this year? Where would the price of hogs go to?" Mr. Motherwell replied: "Where would the farmers of Ontario be if they had not gone into mixed farming?" He was at once requested to state whether the farmers were any better off in Ontario, and replied, "On top of the sod anyhow."

## Farmers on Rock Bottom

Others actually engaged in mixed farming for years stated that there was no difference in the financial status of the farmers of mixed farming districts and those engaged in straight grain raising. "We are all pretty well on rock-bottom financially at the present time," said the speaker. "We are all out of sheep," he said, "because the returns from wool are only sufficient to pay for the shearing; out of hogs because we were starved out." Another member remarked that the advice was like being led to the mountain tops and shown glorious prospects, only to find later the level pastures not so green. He had been hailed out seven times and frozen out twice. He sold cream, and the price last summer was much below cost of help to milk the cows. But his experience in sheep was the limit. "Now then with respect to sheep," he began, "I am a sheep raiser, although not in a large way. I went into it three or four years ago. I read in the papers that there was a scarcity of wool throughout the world, . . . etc." The passage is too long to quote here, but it is well worth reading, and may be found on page 1023 in Hansard.

It is not likely that so much gratuitous advice would have been given had it been fully realized that the Western members represent all classes of farmers and are themselves practical farmers. Another mistake of this kind on the part of other elements in the House is not probable.

## The Progressives and Economy.

There have been, in the press, some unfair references to the attitude taken by the Progressives in the matter of agricultural estimates. It was indicated that our zeal for economy ceased and our

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# A Pool for Alberta Dairy Products

BY W. H. TOMPKINS.

We hear a great deal about "Pools" these days, and some of them are proving a great success, showing that the producers can organize and successfully handle the marketing of their own products. The fruit growers of California have placed on an entirely superior plane the fruit growing industry of that State, by organizing a Pool to market their products. They have brought modern business methods to the aid of the producer, instead of leaving him as the prey of those methods. They have gone out into the world and have intelligently developed markets where they did not exist before.

The dairy farmers of the Fraser Valley in B. C. have also realized the value of the Pool idea and have in the last few years done much to improve conditions for their industry in British Columbia. If such things are possible in California and British Columbia, why not in Alberta? Are the farmers of Alberta less able to run their own business than those in other places? I do not believe so. What is needed is the spirit of co-operation and a determination to stick together in the face of strong opposition. Because opposition will have to be met of a very determined character. The present distributors will not sit idly by, and allow any encroachment on what they have become accustomed to regard as their preserves without putting up a strenuous fight.

## A Pool in New York

The question is being asked on all sides, what form will the Pool take? How will it affect the present milk shippers? To give a definite answer to these questions is almost impossible, but let us look for a moment at the present day milk market and the outlook for the future. Today the price of whole milk is down to a lower figure than it has been for a good many years, and the tendency is to try to force it still lower.

The vast milk supply of New York City, previous to the organization of a milk pool by the New York Dairymen's League, was all being bought at "cheese milk" prices. In other words the price of milk produced by farmers within two to three hundred miles of New York City was all determined—not by the price the consumer was called upon to pay, but by the price paid for the "surplus" after all the normal requirements of the market were taken care of. Since the organization of the Pool, each market pays a reasonable price for the kind of product it requires—whether whole milk, cream, ice cream, butter or cheese. The net result is a price which gives the farmer a fair compensation for the class of product he delivers. When left to our present merciless competitive system, the lowest price, instead of the average price, becomes the standard, and is constantly operating to depress prices till producers become disheartened and quit the business, when higher prices must be offered to tempt them back into business again. Thus the waste of human energy goes on—everywhere a lack of intelligent, farsighted co-operation.

## Competition Is Destructive

At the present price of milk the distributor is getting just as much money for distributing milk as is the farmer for producing and delivering it to the

dairy. What is the result? Farmers are becoming daily more dissatisfied with conditions and numbers of them are starting to retail their own products in the towns and cities and so secure all that there is to be made out of it.

This may appear to be good business on their part, but the sales of the distributing companies are being cut down, they are having to cover the same territory to sell less milk, and thus the cost of distribution is being forced upwards. This will mean that they will be forced to look for a greater spread to pay their expenses and pay dividends on their stock—one more "reason" for them to lower the price paid to the producer. They are also likely to cut down the retail price in order to try to drive the small distributors off the market. The small distributor may think that he can stay in the game as long as the big companies, but he must not forget that there are large numbers of producers who are not placed in a position where they can distribute their own product. These producers must find a market for their milk or go out of business. They will not go out of business while times are so bad, as the monthly milk cheque is about the only thing that enables them to pay their store bills. If they do not go out of business, they will sell to the distributors and will thus enable them eventually to drive the small retailers off the market. Thus a constant, destructive competition is going to be maintained until somebody is going to be destroyed. Is this the wish of the milk producers of Alberta? I do not think so, and I firmly believe that they will eventually realize that their only hope is to get together and help one another.

The producers living close to the market for whole milk have got to realize that the day has gone when they can hope to monopolize the market, and they should be willing to co-operate with their fellow producers, living further away, in order to try and obtain the best price possible for their product. This price can only be obtained when there is absolute co-operation and confidence between all the producers using the same market. Only thus can handling expenses be reduced to the lowest possible figure, enabling a greater proportion of the ultimate selling price to go into the pockets of the producer.

## No Special Privileges

To obtain the desired results I cannot see any better method than the immediate organization of a Milk Pool. In the succeeding paragraphs I shall endeavor to give a brief outline of what the Pool should try to accomplish.

First and foremost, it must be extended to include all the producers of milk and cream who in any way influence the same market. Only by embracing all the producers can it hope to reach its greatest usefulness. When the producers join the Pool they must first realize that there must be no special privileges and that they all stand on an equal footing. Their motto might well be that of Dumas' "Three Musketeers", "One for all, and all for one." This must not be taken to mean that each member should receive the same net price for his product, but it does mean that every producer should be entitled to the same price for the same

quality of goods delivered on the market. Thus if a man living 100 miles from the market can deliver milk equal in quality to the milk delivered by a man living close to the market, he would be entitled to receive an equal price for his milk at the point of delivery. His net return would of course differ as the cost of handling differed. The freight differential and convenience of the shipper would in a great measure solve the question as to which producers should ship whole milk and which sweet cream or churning cream.

Many milk producers are inclined to think that the formation of a milk pool is going to help the cream shippers at the expense of those producing whole milk. This idea must be abandoned if they desire to put their industry on a sound basis. Transportation facilities are continually improving, and the cream shipper of today is likely to be a competitor of the whole milk producer tomorrow, if the milk shipper does not try to co-operate with him now.

## Milk and Cream Shippers Should Co-operate

The price of whole milk is certain to bear a certain relation to the value of cream and butter and the difference is sure to grow less as improvements are made in the methods of handling and shipping the raw product. For these reasons it appears to be very poor policy for the whole milk shippers to hold back and refuse to co-operate with the cream shippers.

Many people try to argue that the right way to form a Pool is to define a certain area and get all the producers within that area to combine to protect themselves against those on the outside. Let us suppose that this is done, what will those outside be likely to do? The natural thing for them to do will be to form another organization which will enter into competition with the first one. The effect of competition having always the same result, someone will eventually have to go to the wall; but before this occurs both organizations will be losers. Success cannot, I am satisfied, be achieved by organizing on a locality basis, but can only result from a Pool organized on a commodity basis. That is to say that all those producing the same class of product, and having an influence on the same market, no matter where situated, must be linked up and work co-operatively. The only qualification to membership should be their ability to produce the quality of product demanded by the market, and as stated before, every one able to deliver a first class article to the market when it is required should be entitled to the best price obtainable for that article.

## Taking Care of Surplus

To organize a Milk Pool along these lines it will at once be apparent that arrangements must be made to enable the Pool Association to be in a position to take care not only of the whole milk for which there is a market, but also to handle the large amount of surplus that is sure to be offered. In order to do this a plant to manufacture butter, condensed milk or whatever product it is decided to turn the surplus into, must be established. This will need capital and

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# The History of Agriculture

By ERNEST A. HOWES, B.Sc.

## CHAPTER III.

### A Roman Economist

Lofty as were Xenophon's ideals, and splendid the inspiration we get from the study of his life, there are many farmers who undoubtedly will reflect that ideals do not produce bread and butter, and that humanity would starve on the contemplation of beautiful scenery.

### Cato the Elder

No such criticism can be offered in regard to the subject of this sketch. Marcus Porcius Cato, B.C. 234-149, known as "the elder Cato," cannot be accused of running to sentiment. History tells us that he became a leading advocate, saw military service in Spain and Greece, held many offices of the state and was a vigorous member of the Roman Senate. What you will look for in vain, in most histories, is the fact that he was born on a farm and worked hard there during his early years, and that while he studied law and entered politics, he kept in touch with farming as far as was possible for such a public man. He seems to have been a rough and ready sort of an individual, who put a premium on financial success and who believed in taking care of the pennies as well as the dollars.

One writer has said that Cato seems to have been the prototype of the old hard-headed, forehanded New England country deacon; and one can well imagine him as the leading trustee in the district a high official in whatever kind of a church there was at that time, president of what might be called the local agricultural society, and general all-round leading agricultural citizen of the community. He wrote his book on agriculture—"De res Rustica"—when he was an old man. It is a sort of collection of notes sometimes valuable for their practical hints, but chiefly outstanding for their appreciation of rural economics, wholesale and retail.

One cannot do better than give some quotations from Cato's book: "You should sell the oil, if you can get your price, the surplus wine and corn, the old cattle, the worn-out oxen, and the cull sheep, the wool and the hides, the old and sick slaves, and if anything else is superfluous you should sell that." And again: "The appetite of the good farmer is to sell, not to buy." You will see that the farmer of to-day can profit by a study of Cato's advice in the foregoing.

The next quotation is not offered as an example of a high ideal, but rather as an indication of the very definitely materialistic trend of Cato's mind. Our very reaction against the spirit manifested is worth the trouble of studying it.

"Be a good neighbor. Do not roughly give offence to your own people. If the neighborhood regards you kindly, you will find a readier market for what you have to sell, you will more easily get your work done, either on the place or by contract. If you build, your neighbors will aid you with their services, their cattle and their materials. If any misfortune should overtake you they will protect you with kindly interest."

### Absentee Landlords

It must be remembered that many of the large farms in the Roman day were handled through a sort of absentee landlord system, although, the distances being short, the owner frequently spent considerable time on his farm. Nevertheless

the total management of the farm was in the hands of an overseer, and from the following advice to the overseer we are quite at liberty to cull out such passages as may be applicable to the man who is running his own farm, and of course the advice will be directly applicable to such farms as are under the control of a farm manager.

"Unless the overseer is of evil mind, he will himself do no wrong, but if he permits wrong-doing by others, the master should not suffer such indulgence to pass with impunity. He should show appreciation of courtesy, to encourage others to practise it. He should not be given to gadding or conviviality, but should be always sober. He should keep the hands busy, and should see that they do what the master has ordered. He should not think that he knows more than his master. The friends of the master should be his friends, and he should give heed to those whom the master has recommended to him. He should confine his religious practices to feast days, or to his own house."

### Advice to Roman Women

It must not be supposed, however, that Cato confines his advice to the men folk alone. He feels just as competent to give advice in connection with the conduct of the ladies, apparently, and while his attitude might not appeal to such an organization as the United Farm Women, there can be no harm in noting what such an economist as Cato considers to be the ideal housewife of his time:

"Require that she be not given to wasteful habits; that she does not gossip with the neighbors and other women. She should not receive visitors either in the kitchen or in her own quarters. She should not go out to parties, nor should she gad about. She should not practise religious observances, nor should she ask others to do so for her without the permission of the master or the mistress. Remember that the master practises religion for the entire household. She should be neat in appearance and should keep the house swept and garnished. Every night before she goes to bed she should see that the hearth is swept and clean. On those days also she should pray fervently to the household gods. She should take care that she has food cooked for you and for the hands. She should have plenty of chickens and an abundance of eggs. She should diligently put up all kinds of preserves every year."

However, the ladies must not be offended at Cato for posing as an authority about things feminine, because as a matter of fact, he seemed to feel that he was an authority on practically everything of human interest. If he lived to-day he would be called by medical men a "quack" because he would not hesitate to diagnose and prescribe in all cases of sickness in man or beast. Some of his remedies are drastic enough, while others would probably meet with the approval of present-day practitioners. It seems too bad to omit one recommendation of Cato's, even though it may be considered as obsolete in our day.

"If you wish to drink plentifully at a feast and to sup freely, eat as much as you wish of brassica, raw, with vinegar, before supper, and when you have supped eat some more of it: it will promote digestion and enable you to drink as much as you please."

### A Master in Farm Economics

Such recipes seem to have been rather a diversion with Cato, because he devoted most of his attention to the economics of farming. He was intensely practical and his advice as to how to choose a farm is worth following. Men who to-day advocate farm bookkeeping and a detailed study of costs of production and of marketing, should be greatly interested to

know that Cato had this art down to a nicety. Then, too, the farmer who is precise in the matter of tillage should be proud to know that very careful tillage was recommended by this old Roman. It is said that some of the details of his advice in regard to gardening and horticulture might not be at all out of place in a present up-to-date seed catalogue. What can one say more?

### Understanding of a Specialist

As to Cato's attitude toward farming, while it is essentially materialistic, we must admit that it showed the narrowness of a specialist, and therefore had the force and understanding of a specialist. He does not branch out into general political economy, but he does venture to draw a comparison between the different professions of his day, although we know that in this he omits to comment on law.

"The pursuits of commerce would be as admirable as they are profitable if they were not subject to so great risks; and so, likewise, of banking, if it was always honestly conducted. For our ancestors considered, and so ordained in their laws, that, while the thief should be cast in double damages, the usurer should make four-fold restitution. From this we may judge how much less desirable a citizen they esteemed the usurer than the thief. When they sought to commend an honest man, they termed him good husbandman, good farmer. This they rated the superlative of praise. Personally, I think highly of a man actively and diligently engaged in commerce, who seeks thereby to make his fortune, yet, as I have said, his career is full of risks and pitfalls. But it is from the tillers of the soil that spring the best citizens, the stanchest soldiers; and theirs are the enduring rewards which are most grateful and least envied. Such as devote themselves to that pursuit are least of all men given to evil counsels."

Agriculturists will admit, then, that Cato was not lacking in appreciation of the importance of agriculture. He represents a type that we have almost dignified by the term "practical," although this application is open to criticism. He was the exact economist of his day, and if we criticize him for lack of vision, we must remember that there is a rumor to the effect that it takes all kinds of people to make a world, and if Cato was the prototype of our hard-hearted, hard-fisted country deacon, we are obliged to admit that the deacon had some mighty good qualities in which some of us are lacking.

—:o:—

### DR. SAUNDERS MAY BE UNABLE TO DO FURTHER WORK.

Dr. Saunders, who gave Marquis wheat to Canada, and thereby rendered a service of immense value to the farmers of this country, is at present in very poor health, and will probably be unable to do any further work. Dr. Saunders ranks as one of the greatest benefactors of agriculture in Canada's recent history.

A cross between hard Calcutta Red, an early ripening wheat from India, and Red Fife, in 1892, resulted in what was later known as Marquis wheat. Tests carried out in various experimental farms have resulted in yields up to eighty bushels per acre, and owing to its early ripening habit it escapes rust. Marquis wheat won the first prize at the New York Land Show in 1911, and many other prizes since then.



# The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information from Central Office for Officers and Members.

## RESOLUTIONS FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION.

In the issue of March 15th it was stated, in an article appearing in this page, dealing with the handling of resolutions for the Annual Convention, that in future all resolutions to be considered by the Convention must first be passed by "either the Federal District Association, the Provincial Constituency Association or the Local Association, or by the Board of Directors of the U.F.A., having due regard to Section 9, Clauses 3 and 6 of the Constitution." The words "Local Association" should have read "District Association," as it was the clear intention of the Convention to cut down the number of resolutions coming to the main convention, and to insist that all resolutions must have been first passed by one of the following: District Association, Provincial Constituency Association or Federal Constituency Association.

:o:

## A MESSAGE TO THE LOCALS OF BOW RIVER.

The thing that has impressed me most during the short time that I have served on the U.F.A. Central Board of Directors has been the realization of the truly wonderful organization that we have. Few of us as U.F.A. members, to say nothing of those without our organization, realize this; and it is only when occasion has necessitated our coming into close contact with the various highly developed departments of the U.F.A. that we come to understand just how little we have really known of the efficiency and the magnitude of our organization.

I can understand just why it is that newspaper and magazine writers have travelled from afar that they might get first hand information to satisfy the interest of a continent as to the Alberta plan of organization; just why the hostile forces, the entrenched forces of privilege, have strained every effort that they might destroy the farmers' organization, of Alberta in particular. It has been their cry, "Just wait until the Farmers enter politics, and they will destroy their organization, their membership will dwindle away and they will finally collapse." They have apparently not reckoned with the fact that the farmers of Alberta are organized on an altogether different basis from the farmers' organizations which have been wrecked in the past, in that we are organized strictly as an economic group and have taken political action as an organized group and not as a political party.

But although our organization is built upon a sound foundation, and has already developed to a high state of efficiency, we cannot afford to relax our efforts for even the shortest space of time. A decrease in the membership of Locals, through adverse crop conditions, would have a harmful moral effect on the whole organization, and would furnish welcome propaganda to the hostile forces. What a triumph for our enemies to be able to fold their arms and say, "I told you so!"

Are the Locals of Bow River going to allow this taunt? Or are we going to find means to solve our local problems and retain our full membership in spite

of the deplorable circumstances in which most of the Locals in the constituency find themselves?

The fact that we have done just a little more in the way of organization than any other people makes it more imperative for us than for any other people to keep as our watchword, "Forward"—to keep every member who has been with us in the past, to recruit every possible new member, to keep our Locals interested, active, alive. Our success has made us conspicuous—the failure to continue and increase that success would be equally conspicuous.

I believe we have an organization of the utmost economy and efficiency that we may well be proud of. Let us do our part that its high standard may be maintained and improved.

J. LEWIS SMITH,

Director for Bow River.

:o:

## THE VALUE OF COMMUNITY SINGING.

How do you commence your meetings? Have your members discovered the advantage of beginning with Community Singing? To commence your meetings with one of the songs that are obtainable from Central Office will create the right atmosphere for an enjoyable meeting. There are evenings when you feel tired and perhaps discouraged. At these times try a few songs. They create cheerfulness and the spirit of fellowship that is so necessary and helpful for the advancement of our Organization. Times financially have been bad for most, but music is cheap, and the money spent on it is never regretted. Words and Music of "Equal Rights for All" is now only 15c per copy; Words and Music of "Farmers' Movement Naught Can Stay," 25c per copy; Three patriotic songs containing the music for "O Organize" 25c; Community song book, containing most of the music for the songs printed on the U.F.A. Song Sheet, \$1.00; Words, only, for "Equal Rights," "Farmers' Movement," "O Organize," and the great favorite, "The Optimist," can be obtained for 60c per hundred. Song sheets containing 14 songs are \$1.25 per hundred. Central Office will supply the songs in smaller quantities if desired.

To enjoy good helpful singing, it is essential that all members have copies of the song before them. Therefore, see that you have sufficient copies to be distributed at your meetings.

:o:

## ACADIA CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Acadia U.F.A. District Association will be held in Chinook, July 6th, at which the business will include election of officers. It is expected that both Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., and if possible Robert Gardiner, M.P., will be present.

The Secretary, Ray Anderson, of Excel, asks that all Locals requiring speakers during the summer notify their Director as soon as possible. Mr. Anderson also urges that any Locals having questions to ask regarding the last session of the Legislature, or suggestions to make for the next session, make arrangements for a meeting to be addressed by Mr. Proudfoot.

## A RESOLUTION ON THE WHEAT BOARD.

Among many resolutions passed by Locals during recent weeks, dealing with the subject of the Wheat Board, is one by Brutus Local, urging the Alberta Government to take action with other Provinces in the creation of a Board. This Local also urges "that the Board be given power to issue credit certificates to make the initial payment on all wheat offered and that such certificates shall be accepted at their face value in payment of all debts, public or private, and be redeemed by the Board of Canadian Currency after each year's crop is disposed of." Brutus Local also recommended that all other organizations interested be given copies of this resolution and that a referendum of the Locals be taken on this matter.

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## IDLE LAND IN NORTH

In reference to the item which appeared in a previous issue as to farmers from the southern part of the Province who were desirous of changing their location, C. E. Brong, of Berwyn, west of Peace River, writes to state that there is a vast amount of idle land in that district, suitable to the production of grain, cream or beef. Mr. Brong offers to furnish any information desired.

:o:

## SEED TEST INSTITUTION

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has sent to the U.F.A. Provincial Secretary a report on the resolution passed by the last Annual Convention regarding the establishment of a seed test institution. This resolution, which originated in the Custer Local, asked also that no firm or individual be allowed to market seed below a set standard of 90 per cent purity and 90 per cent germination, and that the variety, germination, and purity be printed on sacks and invoices.

The report states that "free seed testing was done for farmers and seed merchants until the work developed to a point of congestion, which could be relieved only by additional laboratories and staffs of seed analysts, entailing a larger vote from Parliament." A charge was placed on this service, and still the Dominion laboratories are taxed to the limit. Farmers have been advised of the superior value of home germination tests and the method of conducting them. Some Provincial departments, also, have been supplying valuable information to farmers on the purity, vitality, and general quality of seed intended for their own use.

The Dominion Department, says the report, have studied the practice which has obtained in some countries of labelling commercial seed with the variety and the percentage purity and germination. "In Canada since 1911, the seed inspector has interpreted the report of the seed analyst, considered the relative value of the seed itself, and expressed it in the much simpler system of established grade names." The grade names used are Elite Stock Seed, Registered Seed, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and Rejected. Other

(Continued on Page 21)



# Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

## A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

### PART SIX

The Douglas proposals for the democratic control of credit will, it is contended, free the average citizen in his capacities of producer and consumer, and will release great stores of human and mechanical energy which to-day are unused, owing to the circumstance that the machinery of production cannot be set in motion or maintained in operation at the will of the community.

#### The Plan in Brief

The consumer, however, Major Douglas contends, is as essential to any economic system as the producer, and the value of a productive plant is due as much to the market facilities for the disposal of its products as to its efficiency. In this light, it is argued, an economic system which does everything to encourage production and little or nothing to assist the consumer to acquire goods is bound to fail. It is necessary to make up to the consumer (the whole community) the deficiency in purchasing power, without which the products of industry (including agriculture) cannot be disposed of. The consumer must receive more money or pay less than cost for the goods he buys.

Under the Douglas scheme, purchasing power is distributed in the form of reduced prices. Producers shall sell their products below cost, at a price "which shall bear the same ratio to cost as the total national consumption of all commodities does to the total national production of credit." Thus, total purchasing power must at all times equal the total price of all commodities placed on the market for ultimate consumption.

#### Issue of Drafts on Treasury

The difference between such prices and the total costs of production ("costs" including a definite dividend to owners of the industry concerned) is to be made good to producers by drafts on the national treasury, which represents the real credit of the nation. The treasury will issue "treasury notes" each conveying title to a portion of that national credit. The scheme does not involve any attempt to fix prices. There would be no arbitrary authority like the Board of Commerce or even the government to issue orders for the fixing of prices. These would be a matter of bookkeeping, and the returns to producers would be based on costs of production. At the same time no attempt would be made to escape from the law of supply and demand.

That the government is entitled to make such issues, that in fact it should lend, not borrow, since it actually does represent the credit of the whole people, is one of the propositions which Major Douglas seeks to prove. "Real credit is a measure of the effective reserve of energy belonging to the community," he contends, "and in consequence, drafts on this reserve should be accounted for by a financial system which reflects that fact."

#### Evils of Inflation Eliminated

The objection that this would flood the country with cheap paper money (no objection can be raised to paper money if goods are to be obtained with the money), is met with the argument that these credits would be in respect not to

Democratic control of credit by means of producers' banks and price regulation are the essentials of the Douglas plan of credit reform, which is supported by groups of economists, technicians and business men in Europe, North America and Australia. Major Douglas contends that without price regulation, attempts to reform the credit system cannot ultimately succeed. He proposes that prices should be regulated, not by any arbitrary authority, but in accordance with a system of bookkeeping, payments to producers to bear a definite relation to costs of production. Under the proposed system, he contends, supply and demand would operate freely, whereas the present system "is based fundamentally on the financial perversion of the law of supply and demand." William Irvine, M.P. for East Calgary, who recently discussed the Douglas proposals in the House of Commons, has moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House a representative Parliamentary committee should be appointed to investigate the basis, function and control of financial credit, and the relation of credit to the industrial problem." The debate on this resolution has not taken place, however, as this paper goes to press.

goods to be produced in the future, but to goods actually existing. An exact balance would be maintained between paper in circulation and the real credit of the community. The credits would balance the cost of the capital goods (or "intermediary products") which, to quote the Literary Supplement of the Times again, "are themselves the basis of future industry, without which no industry could be carried on, but which are today reckoned in the prices of the articles put out for sale, thus raising their cost above the purchasing power of the community."

Without entering into the subject of foreign trade and financial relations in detail it may be stated that export prices would be determined in relation to the world market.

#### Co-operative Marketing Essential to Scheme

Pooled or co-operative marketing of products would obviously be essential to the operation of the scheme.

The drafts on the treasury in favor of producers would be paid, under the Douglas scheme, into producers' banks, representing the credit of the industry concerned.

To illustrate the practical application of his proposals to industry, Major Douglas has drawn up a definite scheme for the administration of the coal mining industry, which is a basic industry in Great Britain, as agriculture is in Canada, and this scheme is, in fact, receiving consideration in certain quarters, including the miners' own industrial organization. Under this scheme all wages and salaries would be paid in bulk into the bank of the mining industry, and the shareholders of the bank would consist of all persons engaged in the industry, ex-officio, whose accounts are kept by the bank. Each shareholder would be entitled to one vote at a shareholders' meeting. In the course of a few years the persons engaged in the industry would control the financing of the industry.

#### Ottawa Citizen on Bookkeeping Obstacles to Distribution

"Surely in this age of advanced industrial development, when man's capacity for producing more than abundance for all has never been equalled in history, it is not beyond men of goodwill to overcome the bookkeeping obstacles to distribution," says the Ottawa "Citizen" in a review of Douglas' books. "Seeming obstacles occur on paper. There is no lack of potential resources. Canada is richly endowed by nature. There are skill, energy, capacity and organizing ability in this country. There are legitimate needs to be supplied. But financial credit is needed to carry on production and distribution—to deliver goods when and where required. Purchasing power is needed by the whole people, as consumers, to purchase the goods when they are available for delivery.

"Major Douglas' book, 'Credit-Power and Democracy,' with a commentary by A. R. Orage, editor of The New Age, could supply a plan that has much to commend it for general acceptance, to the capitalist directors of industry, to business interests, as well as to other workers, wage-earners, and the public as consumers. It is based fundamentally upon a modified credit system. It does not advocate any 'ism' or nationalization. Nothing in the form of capital levy or increased taxation is favored. It is a proposal to build up on existing experience and industrial development.

"The community would control financial credit issues. Prices would be regulated—not arbitrarily, but by an economic ratio between production and consumption. The ratio between total production and total consumption in a given community, or nation, would determine the ratio between cost and price of goods to consumers.

#### System of National Bookkeeping

"A system of national bookkeeping is practically all that the government is asked to set up; surely no very extreme requirement to accomplish the social and economic adjustment asked for.

"After claiming that the individualist could make no objection to 'a plan which both extends and safeguards personal liberty, while at the same time co-operation would be free to develop without the risk of creating a bureaucracy,' it is asserted in the foreword to Major Douglas' book that 'the citizen is guaranteed the fullest possible share in progress by means of the establishment of the Just Price.' It continues: 'These results are brought about under the scheme with the minimum transitional disturbance of existing social arrangements yet with immediate social relief. No attack is made upon property as such, nor upon the rights of property. No confiscation is implied, nor any violent supercession of existing industrial control. No sudden or difficult transformation on the part of the state is pre-supposed. Nor are men expected as a condition of the practicability of the scheme to be better than they are. The scheme, in short, presupposes only what is.'"

(Continued in next issue)



# Departmental News from the Capital

By the Publicity Commissioner, Government Building, Edmonton

## Expect \$1,000,000 from New Taxes

The Provincial Government expects to obtain from new taxes which have been approved by the Legislature approximately one million dollars.

The new tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline is expected to yield at least \$200,000 after it comes into effect May 1.

The raising of the Provincial tax on coal, by another five cents a ton, will practically double the revenue from this source, which amounted to \$275,000 in 1921, when production was at a low ebb. By imposing a tax on grain elevators, the Government will derive about \$45,000 from an entirely new source.

Higher rates established under the amusements tax will boost the collection of \$181,000 made in 1921 to well over \$265,000 this year, it is anticipated.

Increasing the taxation of the fire and life insurance companies from one to two per cent on premium returns, will bring in approximately \$220,000 this year, instead of \$110,000 as in 1921.

The tax on express companies is advanced from \$250 to \$500 annually in Edmonton and Calgary, with a higher schedule for smaller centres in the Province. Telegraph companies are required to pay on a basis of two instead of one per cent as in the past. These increases will mean additional revenue of about \$15,000.

## Increased Taxation from C.P.R.

Under an agreement with the C.P.R. in respect to the tax on Provincial mileage, the company will pay \$135 a mile instead of \$100 a mile in taxes, this meaning \$38,000 extra. Last year the railway mileage tax brought in \$188,700 from the C.P.R. alone, the tax on the Canadian National Lines being still in dispute in the courts.

The license now imposed on produce merchants is an entirely new tax, but at the nominal fee of \$10 is not expected to produce more than \$10,000 in revenue.

Under the new schedule of collections under the succession duties tax branch, it is expected that the revenue will be about \$25,000 more this year. Restaurants and places of refreshment in cities and towns are required to pay a license of \$10 yearly, with \$5 for such places in villages. Liquor export concerns must pay a license of \$2,000 for each warehouse, with a surcharge of \$2 a gallon for all stocks over 1,000 gallons on October 1st. From these two new sources a revenue of probably \$75,000 will be obtained.

While the taxation rate on joint stock companies was increased from twenty cents to forty cents for each thousand dollars' worth over \$20,000, the new rate will not come into effect until January 1923, and the maximum remains at \$500, so many of the larger companies in the Province will not be called upon to contribute any more than they at present are doing.

## Estimates Provide for Lower Expenditure

A statement given to the Legislature by Premier Greenfield during consideration of the estimates, showed that while there was an increase this year of \$1,077,396.73 on estimates for 1922, as compared with the estimates for 1921, yet there is shown a decrease of \$3,878,906.23

on the estimates for 1922 as compared with actual expenditures for 1921. The Government estimated in 1921 an expenditure of \$26,471,190.15 but actually spent \$31,427,493.11, of which \$2,784,848.14 was for seed grain notes. Exclusive of this amount, the actual expenditures in 1921 totalled \$28,642,644.97, which was \$2,171,454.82 greater than had been estimated, and which was \$1,094,058.09 greater than the estimates for this year, which total \$27,548,586.88.

In some cases there have been increases in this year's estimates over the estimates of 1921. These increases are accounted for as follows:

**Interest on Public Debt**—Increased by \$824,282.07, on account of increased borrowings of \$18,000,000 in 1921.

**Civil Government**—Increased by \$19,000, which includes increase in clerical staff in the service, and appointment of the freight supervisor and establishment of his office and staff.

**Legislation**—Increased by \$60,000, caused chiefly by the consolidation of the statutes and increase in membership of the Legislature.

**Administration of Justice**—Increased by \$109,000, which includes further provision for reformatory and mothers' allowances, children's protection, and provincial police increases. There is a decrease of \$20,000 in the land titles offices, which makes the net increase \$89,000.

**Education**—There is an increase of \$121,000 in grants to schools and an increase of \$106,000 in grant to university (interest) but there is a decrease of \$30,000 in grants under section 4 of the schools ordinance, and a decrease of \$46,000 in cost of school texts, which makes the net increase in the education vote of \$151,000.

**Agriculture**—There is an increase of \$173,000, which includes provision for further agricultural agents, provision for investigations in Southern Alberta, co-operative marketing, grading of cream, tree planting, extermination of pests, and relief. There is also provision for operation of farms at Ponoka and Oliver which have been taken over from the health department.

**Public Health**—There is an increase of \$360,000, with provision for tuberculosis work, extension of work of public health nurses, and for medical relief. There is also provision for the operation of Ponoka Mental Hospital, which has been taken over from the Public Works Department.

**Miscellaneous**—Show an increase of \$80,000 which provides for external audit, \$60,000 for the superannuation fund and \$10,000 increase in assessment by Workmen's Compensation Board.

Transference of certain branches from one Department to the other, as the transference of the mental hospital from the Public Works to the Public Health, and the transference of the Succession Duties and Lunatics Estates from the Treasury to the Attorney-General, has made certain apparent increases of expenditures in some departments and decreases in others.

## Director of Extension Work

Announcement has been made by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, of

the appointment of Miss Jessie McMillan, late of Aberdeen, Scotland, and more recently secretary of the ocean travelling staff of the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., to be the new director of extension work for women's societies, under the provisions of the new Women's Institute Act. Miss McMillan will enter upon her duties at once. She has been residing in Edmonton for the past few months.

Miss McMillan is a native of Edinburgh, and was educated in the schools there. She is a graduate also of the Heriot Watt college and the Edinburgh school of domestic economy. Since graduating her experiences have carried her into many and varied fields of endeavor. Certificates she holds include the following:—First class certificates in hygiene, in physiology, in ambulance, in home nursing, in sick room cookery, in fever disinfectants, in diets. She holds also a certificate of the Control Midwives board, a certificate from the Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, a certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as inspector, a first class diploma as a popular health lecturer, and a similar diploma as a lecturer on sick nursing.

## Work in Scotland

For several months Miss McMillan was hospital nurse at the Stirling Infirmary, Scotland, where she specialized in work among women and children. In August, 1906, she was appointed senior health visitor in Aberdeen, Scotland, and under the medical officer of health organized the work of visiting newly born infants and mothers and undertook inquiries in special cases. Later she assisted Dr. Matthew Hay in organizing the school of mothers. All this work gave her ample experience in visitation, public health work and office organization. For some time she was a lecturer for the Social and Sanitary Society in Edinburgh.

Miss McMillan is also the author of a manual on "Infant Health," written for the assistance of district visitors, nurses and mothers, with a foreword by Sir William Osler. She will at once proceed with the re-organization of the work of the Women's Institute Branch with a view to caring for the enlargement of the extension work which has been occasioned by the extension to all women's societies of the opportunity to secure these courses. A very large number of applications has come in for these courses, and officials of the Department are now engaged in preparing the itinerary of courses and lectures for the season. As has been announced, Miss Bessie McDermid has retired from the position of assistant superintendent, the retirement of Miss McIsaacs, superintendent, having taken place last fall.

## Grasshopper Campaign

Organizers for the campaign against grasshoppers have been appointed by the Department of Agriculture. The districts in which organizers will be located, together with the names of the organizers, are as follows:

Manyberries—Organizer to be appointed.  
Milk River—Organizer. W. M. Madoe.  
Raymond—V. K. Hillman, Raymond.

(Continued on page 20)



# Wheat Board May Be Created By Concurrent Federal and Provincial Acts

Law Officer Submits Opinion that Board with Compulsory Powers May Legally Be Established

In respect to the demand of the Western farmers for the restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board, the situation at Ottawa has been completely transformed by the publication of the opinion of E. L. Newcombe, the Deputy Minister of Justice, that a board with compulsory powers may legally be established by concurrent Federal and Provincial legislation.

If the Federal Parliament create a voluntary board, giving it the rights held by private purchasers and dealers in wheat, the Legislatures of any Provinces which desire to do so may by concurrent legislation endow the Board with compulsory powers within such Provinces.

## Controlling Powers of Board

In brief, the Deputy Minister expresses the opinion that by concurrent legislation it will be possible to control:

- (a) The acquisition of all wheat raised in any Provinces passing such legislation;
- (b) The storing of the wheat so acquired in country elevators;
- (c) The storing of such wheat in terminal elevators even though those elevators be situated in Provinces other than those passing laws for the compulsory acquisition of wheat;
- (d) All export and import trade in wheat and wheat products.

The views of Mr. Newcombe were laid before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons on May 4th, by a special sub-committee consisting of R. M. Johnson, Progressive member for Moose Jaw; A. R. McMaster (Liberal), Brome, and Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Conservative), Victoria. The sub-committee had conferred with James Stewart, who was chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919, and with others. Premier Greenfield and Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney General of Alberta, and Premier Dunning and Hon. C. A. Hamilton of Saskatchewan, were in Ottawa during the sittings of the sub-committee. The report is before the Agricultural Committee of the House as this article goes to press.

## Farmers Press for Action

Since the publication of the first report of the law officers of the Crown, that the Federal Government had no power to create a compulsory Wheat Board, the Board has become the most discussed subject in the press of Canada. The editorial by President Wood in "The U.F.A." of May 1st was quoted in almost every daily newspaper. Western members of the House of Commons announced that they had received thousands of resolutions from their constituents, urging the necessity of finding a means of re-constituting the Board. One of them remarked that "if one resolution from the Prairie Provinces opposing the restoration of the Board should be received it would be worthy of special publication."

The demand for the restoration of the Board has found a number of supporters in the Western daily press, a portion of which until recently has either been vacillating in its attitude on this question, or openly critical of the proposal.

While the Agricultural Committee of the Calgary Board of Trade some weeks ago urged the necessity for the Wheat Board, the Board of Trade Council re-

The proposal to re-establish the Wheat Board was brought to a definite issue in the House Committee on Agriculture on May 11th, when R. M. Johnson, Moose Jaw, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by John Pritchard, North Wellington:—

"(1) That it is desirable in the national interest that the Government create a national wheat marketing agency similar to the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919, for the marketing of the wheat crop of 1922, and that

"(2) This agency be given all such powers of the Wheat Board of 1919 as are within the jurisdiction of Parliament to grant, and that

"(3) An act be passed, based on this resolution, to become effective by proclamation as soon as two or more of the Provinces have conferred upon this agency such powers possessed by the Wheat Board of 1919 as come within Provincial jurisdiction."

The vote on this resolution has not been taken in Committee as this issue of "The U.F.A." goes to press.

fused to take any action in the matter, on the ground that the subject was a controversial one, and in part "a political question." The Winnipeg Board of Trade also refused to endorse an appeal for the re-establishment of the Board.

## Some Opponents of the Board

In evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House, W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg opposed the creation of a compulsory Wheat Board, and James A. Richardson, grain merchant and exporter, of Winnipeg, took a similar attitude, declaring that any attempt to reconstitute the Board "would lead us into trouble." Both of these witnesses expressed doubt that the Board could effect any net saving to the farmers. Mr. Richardson declared that the exporter would not fear a voluntary pool or other open competition.

## Rice-Jones and James Stewart

Notable features of the sittings of the House Committee were the arguments of Cecil Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers, and James Stewart, in advocacy of the establishment of a compulsory board. "Millions of dollars more would have been received by the Canadian farmer for his 1920 crop had the Wheat Board been continued for another year," Mr. Stewart declared. All the interests concerned, said he, had been fairly treated, and Canadian consumers of flour, had, he believed, benefited by controlled flour prices, while the millers had made a fair profit. A compulsory scheme would, in his opinion, be better at the present time than a voluntary pool, though such pool would give a measure of relief. It would only receive a percentage of the wheat, but would be an important comparative factor in checking rapid declines, and it would give "more intelligent marketing."

Mr. Stewart's evidence came as a surprise to the grain trade, according to press reports. The trade had supposed that the possibility of another Wheat Board was remote, and Winnipeg grain men are quoted as stating that the evidence of the chairman of the 1919 Wheat Board might do much to turn the scale in favor of its restoration.

## Why the Board is Wanted

Reasons actuating the Western farmers who seek the restoration of the Board were presented by Mr. Rice-Jones. The farmers, he stated, sought the reconstitution of the Board to prevent the dumping of large volumes of wheat on the market in the fall; they desired the Board because it would be of benefit not only to the farmers, who would be assured that every one of them would receive the average price for his grain, but also by the whole country, which primarily depends upon agriculture for its prosperity; because it would reduce the spreads between the different grades of grain; and because it would be possible for the farmer to do more fall work if he knew that by hauling his wheat "on the snow" he could still secure a good price. The farmers only asked for the Board as a temporary measure, he said. They had wished to start a voluntary pool, but conditions had been against them, and they sought legislative assistance for a year or two to tide them over an emergency, and to give them time to organize their own pool.

## The Revised Memorandum

In submitting his opinion that a compulsory Board might be established through joint action of Federal and Provincial Governments, the Deputy Minister of Justice said:

"Referring to my memorandum of the 14th instant,\* with regard to the proposed re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board, the following additional questions have now been submitted for my consideration:

"1. Is it possible from a legislative standpoint, through legislation passed by the Federal powers and by the several Provinces of the Dominion, to create a Canadian Wheat Board with powers identical with that created in 1919?

"2. What powers must be given to such a Board from the Federal power, and what from the Provinces?

"3. What would the extent of such powers be, territorially?

## What Parliament May Do

"As to the first question, I would answer theoretically in the affirmative.

"As to the second question, I am of the opinion that Parliament may constitute a Board for the purpose of trading in wheat throughout the Dominion, and it may, I think, confer upon the Board such capacity as any one of the king's subjects possesses to contract, buy and sell, transport, account and otherwise to exercise such powers as may be necessary or useful for the purpose of acquiring any wheat produced in the country which the proprietors may be willing to dispose of and upon such terms as may be agreed upon or otherwise legally authorized; also to market the wheat and to receive and account for the proceeds. The capacity and powers with which such a Board may be endowed by Parliament are of a volun-

(Continued on page 18)

\* The memorandum referred to was published in "The U.F.A." of May 1st, and contained the opinion that a compulsory Board, established by the Federal Parliament, would be unconstitutional.



# Press Views on the Wheat Board

Increased interest in the fight for the restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board has been shown during the past few weeks by the daily and weekly press. Until recently a number of Western daily newspapers have been either definitely opposed to the restoration of the Board, or indifferent to the issue. Most of the papers now adopt a friendly attitude, or at least abstain from adverse comment on the efforts which are being made to assure the re-constitution of the Board. Papers which have been friendly from the beginning have become more emphatic in their expressions of approval of the proposal.

## East Begins to Understand

In the East also some newspapers have recently shown a clearer understanding of the reasons which actuate the Western farmers in their effort to deal with the problem of marketing. Some papers, however, remain bitterly hostile to the re-establishment of the Board. The Financial Times, of Montreal, continues to attack the proposal, and in the issue of April 29th declares: "What the farmers are asking is not the right to market their own wheat—for this they already have—but the right to prevent themselves from selling to any save Government agents, and to prevent individual grain dealers from purchasing and selling Canadian grain. This is Bolshevism, tyranny, and the beginning of the end of commerce."

Under the heading, "Governments Being Held Up at Every Turn—Hand-outs from the Public Treasury the Popular Fashion—Wheat Board Is One," the Financial Post of Toronto says that the establishment of the Wheat Board would be discrimination against the majority in the interests of a minority, that the consumer of Ontario and Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, would pay more for their breadstuffs because "the Government would be assisting in keeping up the price."

## Decadence of Canadian Race

This paper adds: "Since the war Governments have been the target for all sorts of hard-luck stories. If anything was wrong, from the fecundity of a heifer to a lack of rainfall, some prairie farmers have been in the habit of blaming the Government. This applies more particularly to those farmers who are devoting the bulk of their energies to political matters, and to operating their farms as a side line. Some people are inclined to ascribe this universal S.O.S. for Government assistance to the fact that the Canadian race is becoming less hardy, showing less initiative than the forbears of the nation who accumulated blisters and hard-earned livelihoods, and said never a word."

## No Hard Times for Farmers Who Will Work

"There are hundreds of farmers throughout the West, however, who like the old-timers are plugging along, impervious to the distracting babel of hard-luck stories and able to make comfortable livings without the legislative hand-outs. One never hears a word of hard times from these; from this fact one may assume that conditions in the West to-day

are as good as ever for the worker—who will work."

## Wheat Board Not Despotic

The Morning Albertan of Calgary describes the attack of the Financial Times on the farmers as "Wild Talk," and remarks: "There is nothing despotic about the proposed Wheat Board, because it is for the benefit of the public. The people know that because they tried the Wheat Board. It is no more despotic for the state to organize the marketing of grain than it is to organize the postal service or any other Government monopoly. In this city we have a municipally owned street railway, and we will permit no private concern to embark upon the street railway business. We do not believe there is anything despotic about that. The state organization of the wheat marketing industry is not more despotic than our present system of forcing the people to pay a high toll when they purchase any goods except those made by the Canadian manufacturers. There is reason in one—reason and benefits and advantages. There is no reason or advantage or benefit in the other, except to the small number of people who are able to increase the price of their goods to the public. The criticism of the Financial Times is just untamed and vicious."

## Prices and World Markets

The Saskatoon Star, criticising the Winnipeg Board of Trade, which refused to endorse the Wheat Board, expresses the opinion that the absence of a Wheat Board is one of the reasons for the present business depression. Its existence would have meant, the Star believes, more money for the farmer, and therefore more business for the city. No one, this newspaper says, has advanced the idea that the Wheat Board could influence the course of world markets. "The argument is only that whereas the Liverpool market absorbs practically an even quantity of wheat monthly through the twelve months of the year, three-fourths of the Western wheat crop is poured on the market in the three fall months, and without the Wheat Board there is no agency to absorb it except private firms chiefly interested in making profits for themselves at the farmers' expense."

The Manitoba Free Press, quoting President Wood's opinion that the Wheat Board would add \$25,000,000 to the farmers' income on this year's crop, says: "Twenty-five millions of additional money circulating in Western Canada in a grain season would mean something not only to farmers, but to all of us."

## Plain Statement of Fact

The Calgary Herald remarks that "when James Stewart states that the Board would have value, that it would put many millions into the pockets of the farmers, that may be accepted as a plain statement of fact. The question of marketing the wheat of Canada should not be shoved into the morass of politics. It is one on which all the parties in Parliament should combine in working for the best solution. The results spoken of as possible by James Stewart should be attained if there is any way of securing them."

The Edmonton Bulletin expresses the opinion that "if co-operation in wheat

marketing is wanted, the way to get it is through a Board with voluntary—not compulsory—powers."

## James Stewart's Evidence

The Edmonton Journal, discussing the evidence given by James Stewart before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, remarks that this "must count for much in favor of the re-establishment of the Wheat Board. His long experience in the grain trade, as well as that which he had as chairman of the Board, gives his opinion great weight."

"We know how difficult was the administration of the affairs of the old Board, even under the abnormal conditions then prevailing. The spread between the price it was paying and those on the American markets was the means of prejudicing the farmers greatly against it. Its opponents made constant and effective use of this in their agitation."

"They overlook the fact that while there was a free market across the line for wheat for home use, the buying for export—in which Canada is particularly interested—was exclusively in the hands of the grain corporation established by the (United States) Government. It bought at a fixed price, which was nearly forty cents lower than that ultimately received by the Canadian farmer from our Wheat Board."

## Wheat Board a Vicious Precedent

The Ottawa Citizen editorially shows a sympathetic attitude towards the Western farmers. It has published in correspondence columns many letters dealing with the subject of the Wheat Board. Among them is a letter from Mrs. E. J. Root of Wetaskiwin, who asks "if the Wheat Board would solve the farmers' economic difficulties why are British farmers on the verge of bankruptcy?" The writer adds, "Compulsory selling of wheat seems a most repugnant excrescence to be grown on a democratic government of a self-governing nation. If legalized by this Government it will establish a vicious precedent and cause untold trouble in the future."

## The Proposed Enabling Act

Discussing the proposal of President Wood that if no other means of legalizing the constitution of a Wheat Board could be found, Parliament should apply to the Imperial Parliament for an enabling act, the Lethbridge Herald said, "This is a suggestion that Ottawa should earnestly consider unless it has a solution of some other nature. A better system of wheat marketing seems to be necessary, and a Wheat Board, on all the evidence so far submitted, is the most valuable medium for handling the grain to the advantage of the producer and with practically no disadvantage to the consumer. Parliament, if it is made to realize that a Wheat Board is an economical necessity, should proceed to secure a change in the Constitution to enable such a Board to be established."

This comment was made, of course, before the second report of the Deputy Minister of Justice, to the effect that the Federal and Provincial authorities jointly may establish a Wheat Board, had been presented.



# Municipal Hail Insurance in Alberta

By E. H. MALCOLM, Manager of the Hail Insurance Board

The business of hail insurance in North America has grown directly out of the rapid development of the great grain producing areas of the Mid-Western States, and of the three Prairie Provinces. Three groups of insurance organizations share in this business:—

1. Mutual Hail Insurance Companies.
2. Joint Stock Insurance Companies.
3. Various public Hail Insurance Enterprises.

All these organizations are of comparatively recent origin, the public enterprises being the last to enter the field. In the Western States these public hail insurance enterprises are State institutions; in Alberta and Saskatchewan they are municipal co-operative associations. In nearly all cases these newer plans of insurance are the direct result of the agitation carried on by the various farmers' organizations.

## Creation of Organized Farmers

The present Municipal Hail Insurance plan of operation in Alberta, is, in a very real sense, the creation of the organized farmers of the Province. The principles of the plan were worked out by a committee composed of the old Hail Insurance Board, the Executive of the U.F.A., and the reeves of two municipal districts. The plan was presented to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., to the Annual Convention of the Rural Municipalities Association, and to the annual meeting of the Hail Insurance District, during the early part of 1918. It was approved by all these gatherings, and a representative committee was appointed to present the matter to the Provincial Government.

On that committee the U.F.A. was represented by Mr. Herbert Greenfield, now Premier, and by the late Mr. P. Baker, of Ponoka. When the bill was prepared for the Legislature, President Wood of the U.F.A. gave most valuable help in supporting it before the committee of the whole. When the act was being introduced to the electors at the municipal election held in February of 1919, the various Locals of the U.F.A. throughout the Province were of the greatest assistance in presenting the provisions of the act in such a way as to meet the approval of the ratepayers. In fact, it is probable that without the assistance of the U.F.A. Locals, it would have been exceedingly difficult to carry the act in the forty-five municipal districts which were required before the plan could come into operation. With their hearty co-operation the act was approved in sixty-seven municipalities, and since then five more have voted in favor. Since the act has come in force, the Board has, in most cases, received the hearty and enthusiastic support of most of the members of the United Farmers, and to their influence and support is undoubtedly due the striking success that has been experienced.

In discussing the matter of hail insurance before a convention of insurance men a couple of years ago, W. M. Seller, Deputy Superintendent of Insurance for Alberta, said: "Any plan of hail insurance evolved must embody in its provisions the fundamental principles of adequate protection at the lowest possible cost, and a guarantee that every loss sustained shall be paid in full." Judged by this standard, I think it must be admitted that the present municipal plan should be successful. That it has been successful is abundantly proved by the total amount of insurance that has been written during the last three years, and by the very gratifying measure of satisfaction it appears to have given to those who were insured under the terms of the act.

## Experience of Three Seasons.

The plan has now been in operation in Alberta for three seasons. During that time about thirty-five companies, on the average, have been operating in the Province also. The table given below shows a comparison of the amount of business done under each plan. These figures illustrate very strikingly the dif-

ference of this was used up in administration expenses, commissions, and profits to shareholders. Any plan that has made such a record as Municipal Hail Insurance in Alberta has done in competition with old established methods, deserves to succeed, and provided it gets the generous and continued support of the farmers of the Province, it is bound to go on to still greater successes.

## Some Erroneous Publicity

At the time of the last annual meeting, in March, the plan received a considerable amount of unfavorable publicity that must have given to many interested people an entirely erroneous impression of the actual financial condition of the Hail Insurance District. The Board had a good report to present at that meeting. The report showed that the year had been a record breaker as far as losses were concerned, but that every loss had been paid in full, and that there was a surplus of over \$230,000 to be carried forward to the next year's business. We were trying to impress upon the representatives the desirability, and in fact the necessity, of paying off some of our liabilities to the

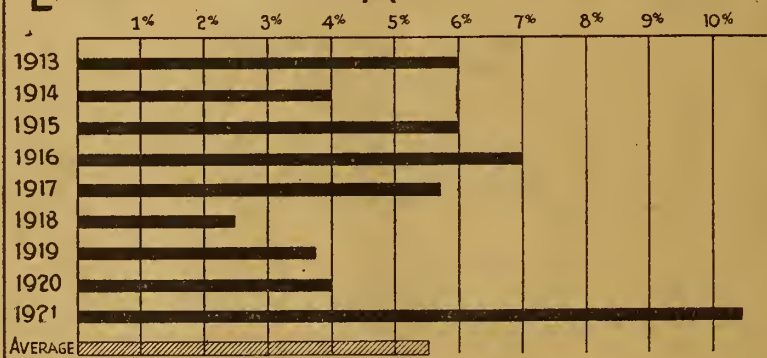
bank before the new season commenced. The daily newspapers, perhaps unintentionally, but nevertheless effectively, gave an entirely different impression in their reports. One was to the effect that the Board could not "resume business" until some of its indebtedness had been liquidated. Another stated that there was a deficit of \$1,000,000 on last year's operations. Both these statements were incorrect, and must have produced an unfavorable impression on those who read them. The actual deficit was a little less than \$275,000. This deficit was made up by taking that amount from the surplus of

previous years, reducing the surplus to the present amount of \$233,182. There never has been, of course, any discussion about the ability to "resume business" for the very good reason that business has never been suspended, and there is no necessity nor intention of suspending it.

## All Losses Adjusted and Awards Paid

As far as losses are concerned, the experience of the Hail Insurance Board during the season of 1921 was no worse and no better than that of the other hail insurance organizations. It was the worst year of which there is any record in this Province, but in spite of that, all the losses were adjusted fairly and promptly, and the awards made were just as promptly paid. The only thing about the business of last year that is not as satisfactory as it might be, is the large amount of hail insurance taxes that are still unpaid. In that respect, also, the experience of the Board is the same as that of all other organizations that depend on taxes for financing their operations. There is this, though, to be said with regard to these outstanding hail taxes, they are levied

## LOSSES BY HAIL IN ALBERTA 1913 - 1921



As indicated in the chart above, losses by hail were heavier in Alberta in 1921 than in any previous year for which records are obtainable.

ferent results that are obtained under the two systems.

## A Three Year Record

	1919 to 1921	Companies	Municipal
Premiums received.....	\$3,831,776		\$4,133,246
Total risk .....	39,800,000		55,584,000
Losses paid .....	1,975,406		3,354,637

The Hail Insurance Board received during the period of three years, 1919 to 1921, only \$301,470 more in premiums than the companies received, but they paid \$1,379,231 more in awards. This means a clear saving of well over \$1,000,000 to the farmers of the Province. Again, the difference between the premiums received and the awards paid under the municipal plan was \$778,609. Of this amount \$547,427 went for administration expenses and commissions, and the balance of \$231,182 is a surplus in the hands of the Board, for the benefit of those who insure under this plan. During the same time the companies, although they carried 27 per cent. less risk than was carried by the Hail Insurance Board, received in premiums \$1,856,370 more than they paid out in awards. All



only on lands that are actually being farmed, so that there is no doubt at all that practically every cent of them will be collected, and collected soon. The bank that has the account of the Hail Insurance Board is in as good a position as any person to know the actual conditions, and the Board had no difficulty whatever in arranging the necessary credits for this year.

#### Some Untrue Statements

It has been reported that some opponents of the municipal hail insurance plan, in certain localities, are stating that it will not be safe to insure under the municipal plan this year, because some claims for 1921 have not yet been paid. They have stated, also, that it would be unwise to insure with the Hail Insurance Board in 1922, for the reason that no matter how small the loss was this year, the rate was bound to be high, because a levy would have to be made to pay off some of the deficit of last year. Anyone who will take the trouble to look up our annual report will know that both of these statements are untrue. Every claim of the last three years has been paid in full, at one hundred cents on the dollar, and the deficit of last year has been provided for out of the surplus of the two previous years.

As soon as the Board has built up a surplus large enough to take care of the greater part of an average year's losses, they will be able to fix the rates so that they will vary but very little from year to year. Until that surplus is built up, however, there is bound to be some variation, depending upon whether the losses are great or small in any one year. The only way to get the best results from hail insurance is to insure every year, and the only way to get the advantage of the low rates under the municipal plan is to insure under that plan every year. The fact that the rates last year were high is one of the best arguments why a farmer should insure again this year, because, according to the general law of averages, the losses are likely to be much less this year, and the rate is likely to be correspondingly lower.

#### Necessary Credits Arranged

There is no doubt that the municipal plan is the best plan of hail insurance that has yet been tried in this Province. Even our competitors admit that the plan is all right. The Hail Insurance Board is extra well prepared for the work of this year. They have a body of adjusters which cannot be excelled, and the office staff has now had three years' experience in handling the office work. The necessary credit to carry on the year's business has already been arranged for, and the management feel that they are especially well equipped to handle all the business that offers for this season. The Board does not expect to handle all the hail insurance business of the Province, but it is trying to handle a large share, and will appreciate and give the most careful attention to the application of every farmer who desires that best kind of protection.

"It is only institutions which have genuine popular power expressed in them that become organs of ethical ideas and of true citizenship."—Lord Haldane.

Immigrants passing through Edmonton in 1921 totalled 1,300 according to reports of immigration officials in the capital. This is in comparison with 1,700 in 1920 and 2,500 in 1919.

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In this issue Miss J. B. Kidd, Provincial Secretary of the U.F.W.A., writes on summer picnics and on the services of the Public Health nurses. Some of the accomplishments of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture are described by Miss Mary P. McCallum, Assistant Secretary of the Council. Donald Cameron, Junior, makes an appeal for increased attention to the work of the Junior Branch.

### LET'S HAVE A PICNIC

At Central Office there is a bulletin (No. 10A) entitled "The Value of the Picnic." It deals principally with the disadvantage of inviting speakers to give addresses at picnics; but refers, by the way, to the "snorting of motor cars, the rattling of dishes, the skirl of bagpipes, the clash of a brass band, the chattering of youths and maidens, and the wild shouts of baseball fans."

We know just what sort of picnic this is. We have been to many of them and have enjoyed ourselves to the limit of joy. We have yelled our throats hoarse for the home team, have participated in the mad scramble to get out of the way of the bucking bronco, have met and greeted friends whom we have not seen for months, have made countless trips to the "stand," have spilled strawberry pop generously on our best white dress, and after the dance have gone home in the cold grey dawn, weary but content. A picnic like that is a worth while experience, something for the young folk to look forward to with keen anticipation and back upon with a sense of joy realized. We all need them once in a while.

But that was not just the kind of picnic we meant when we said, "Let's have a picnic." We meant let's hold our U.F.W.A. meeting in the open air this time. We will choose a pleasant quiet spot by the little creek or river, or under a shady clump of trees on the hillside, or failing to find even this provision of nature, we will choose the shady side of someone's plantation of young trees. It may not be just all we desire in a picnic ground, but at least we will cast dull care aside and think only on "whatsoever things are lovely."

Room will be found in the buggy or car to stow away an old robe or blanket and some comfortable old cushions, as well as a simple lunch prepared with the least possible effort. We can take some fancy work or a bit of hand sewing or mending along and enjoy a sociable, quiet afternoon in the open air.

If it can be arranged conveniently, the children can come to the picnic ground after school and the men come over in time for a picnic supper.

And after the lunch things have been packed away and the children have got tired of their games of "Three Deep" and "Cross Tag," we will have a little sing-song, and then all drive home in the late summer twilight.

Tom Sims says, in the Morning Albertan: "Pretty soon the farmers will be planning picnics to make it rain." But in Alberta the rain always comes the day after the picnic. So, by all means, let's have a picnic!

J. B. KIDD,

Provincial Secretary, U.F.W.A.

### PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES

Locals of the U.F.W.A. are enjoying the privilege of visits from public health nurses this year more than ever before. A route has been planned from Tofield to Chauvin on the G.T.P. and from Provost to Camrose on the C.P.R., to extend from May 15th to June 15th. The district along the C.N.R. through Bow River and Medicine Hat constituencies is also being covered. Arrangements for these two trips are in the hands of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals. Much appreciation of this service of the Department of Public Health is expressed.

:o:

### WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE C.C.A.

In a recent issue of "The U.F.A." the objects of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were outlined by Miss Mary P. McCallum, Assistant Secretary of the C.C.A. Discussing the past achievements of this Section, Miss McCallum states:

"The Women's Section has accomplished no small amount of work in its brief existence, but it is impossible to enumerate them all here. It has established a strong public opinion behind its demand for personal naturalization. Its agitation for a franchise based on the qualification for naturalization has not been without results. Encouraging modifications of the act were made at the last session of Parliament, and the Section's views were copiously read in Parliament. The Women's Section looks for the establishment of the above principle at the present session of Parliament. Through its literature and its efforts, the women's end of the recent election campaign was not neglected. Its opinions on immigration have been ably championed by Mrs. McNaughton, who is a member of the Advisory Council on the subject to the Dominion Government. The Section is pressing now for the establishment of a Women's Division in the Federal Department of Agriculture. Reorganization of the Department is taking place, and a Women's Division is likely to be a part of the new scheme.

"The organized farm women have a medium to express themselves locally, Provincially and nationally. The whole movement as it relates to the women of the farms is in its infancy, but more particularly is that true of the national organization. The members believe it has been soundly founded and bespeak for the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture the opportunity for usefulness and co-operation with the component units, which its status as a co-ordinating body requires, if it is to function harmoniously in the movement as a whole."

:o:

### A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The Farmers' Movement which has been sweeping the prairies during the last two years is gradually coming to the front as the foremost educational movement we have in the West at the present time.

The farmers, instead of trailing along years behind in public thought, are now

Say you saw it in the  
**U. F. A.**



blazing the trail and holding up the torch of progress for others to follow.

So much so has this become that they are accused of being idealists solely, and of advocating impractical and useless theories.

Nevertheless the educational work is steadily forging ahead and the U.F.A. is rapidly becoming the recognized medium of social and business intercourse in nearly all farming communities.

#### An All Embracing Movement

The farmers' movement has spread out and enlarged from the days when it was only looked upon as a means of saving a few dollars to a number of farmers through mutual co-operation, until it now reaches the farmer's wife through the medium of the U.F.W.A., and not only the farmer's wife, but his sons and daughters as well.

It is to the latter class that we must turn our attention—to the boys and girls who are growing up on the farms to-day.

It is to these boys and girls that we must look for the men and women who are going to feed this hungry world in the years to come, and it is to them that we must look for our future leaders.

We have the soil in the minds of these boys and girls, wherein if we plant the right seed it will yield a bountiful harvest—and herein lies our golden opportunity.

Junior U.F.A. work is the most constructive work that we can do. It is a big field to which we must turn our energies at the present time, because there are thousands of boys and girls scattered throughout the Province who have no social organization of any kind through which to direct their activities.

These boys and girls are being handicapped by lack of knowledge of what is going on in the world about them, and when they grow up into manhood and womanhood they will feel that lack of training, and that citizenship efficiency which would have been theirs could they have had the training which comes from active organization work.

#### Dangers of Ignorance

Citizens who lack knowledge are readily influenced by the propaganda of interests which are opposed to the interests of the people. This propaganda is so insidious that its presence is not felt until the whole national structure is undermined, and we find ourselves split into various factions all pulling apart instead of together for a united Dominion.

We can overcome this difficulty by having good live Junior organizations in every rural community, and by giving the young people a course of training which will make good citizens and good Canadians of all of us.

No member of the U.F.A. can do better work than to get out and help to organize where there are no Locals, and give every assistance where there are, and in doing this you can rest assured that you have done your duty as well as a service to your community.

I can think of no better description of the duty of every man to his fellows and his reward than that of the poet—

"You find this world a joyous place

Because you make it so.

You've helped to set the merry pace,

For all our feet to go.

The songs and laughter that you hear

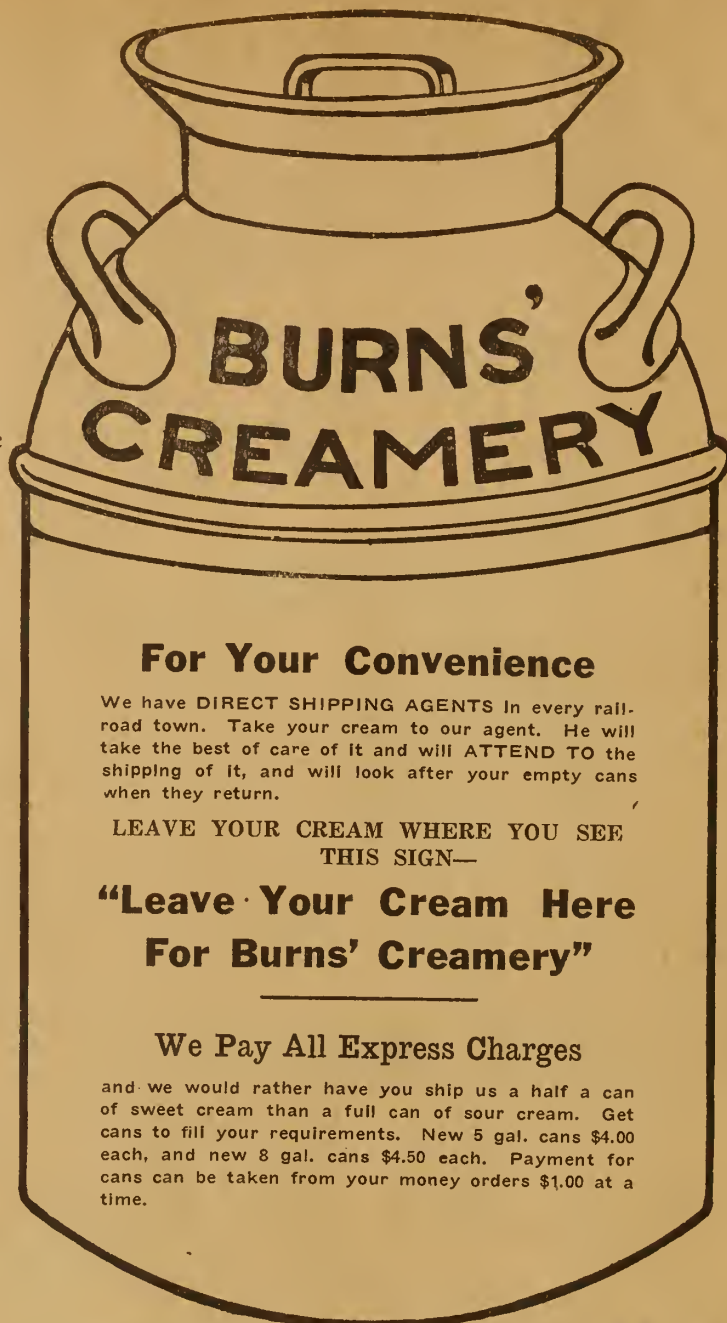
Are echoes of your own.

'Tis thus through many a coming year

You'll reap the joy you've sown."

Donald Cameron, Jr.,

Vice-President Junior U.F.A.



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We have DIRECT SHIPPING AGENTS in every rail-road town. Take your cream to our agent. He will take the best of care of it and will ATTEND TO the shipping of it, and will look after your empty cans when they return.

LEAVE YOUR CREAM WHERE YOU SEE  
THIS SIGN—

**"Leave Your Cream Here  
For Burns' Creamery"**

#### We Pay All Express Charges

and we would rather have you ship us a half a can of sweet cream than a full can of sour cream. Get cans to fill your requirements. New 5 gal. cans \$4.00 each, and new 8 gal. cans \$4.50 each. Payment for cans can be taken from your money orders \$1.00 at a time.

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Assistant Manager.



# How to Fill Canada's Vacant Spaces

## Two Alternative Immigration Policies, and a Commentary on One

Under the title "The Immigrants Canada wants," Sir Clifford Sifton, former Minister of the Interior and proprietor of the Manitoba Free Press, describes in MacLean's Magazine of recent date three classes of settlers, whom, he believes, Canada should endeavor to attract—certain farmers from the United States, men from the north of England and Scotland who were born and have been brought up on the soil, and the peasantry of continental Europe.

The ex-minister discusses the immigration policy for which he was responsible, and contends that it was the best policy for 1897, and that in essentials it would be the best policy for today. While he expresses some opinions upon which there will be general agreement, perhaps chief interest will reside in certain passages in which the attitude of mind of the writer is revealed.

### Bred to Work from Daylight till Dark

After stating that it is desirable to bring to Canada "the stalwart peasant in a sheep-skin coat, born on the soil, whose forefathers have been farmers for ten generations, with a stout wife and half a dozen children," the former minister goes on to suggest that the desirability of such settlers as the one described lies in part in the circumstance that "they have been bred for generations to work from daylight to dark . . have never done anything else, and never expect to do anything else."

If Sir Clifford had recently visited the New Canadian settlements in Alberta he would have discovered that the settlers who came to this country from Europe some years ago are becoming alive to their interests, that they do "expect something else," and that they are today co-operating with native Canadian, with British, and with American-born settlers, to improve the conditions on the farm, and to win for the whole farming community higher standards of living.

### Best Immigration Policy—Make Farming Pay

The subject of immigration was discussed from a somewhat different standpoint in the House of Commons recently, by H. E. Spencer, member for Battle River. Referring to a statement by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, that "no plan of farming will show a profit equal to the plan followed by the peasant proprietor," Mr. Spencer said:

"You will never have a successful immigration until you put the farming industry on a business footing where it can be made to pay. I saw in the paper the other day that the farmer and labor elements could never agree because while labor wanted an eight-hour day, the farmer wanted a fifteen hour day."

### Do Not Want Fifteen Hour Day

"The farmers do not want a fifteen hour day, and the sooner they get down to an eight hour day or a ten hour day the better they will be pleased, and the better it will be for the country. You can never build up a country by asking a certain part of it to work for fourteen or sixteen hours a day, while the rest of the country is working a much shorter day."

"We hear a great deal nowadays of the back-to-the-land movement, but the people who are advocating that are the

ones who do not intend to go back to the land themselves. Just as soon as the Government can demonstrate that farming conducted on rational lines can be made to pay like any other business, even if a few extra hours have to be put in, then you will have immigrants coming to this country, and they will stay here. But as long as you are content with saying that farming can only pay when it is conducted on the family basis, where the family work themselves without wages, you will never populate the country."

### The Family Basis

Mr. Spencer remarked that one of the reasons why it is difficult to get the very best class of labor on the farm is that the wages which can be paid by the farmer do not equal those paid in other industries, "and it is only the best class of labor you want on the farm." Just as much skill, he said, was required on the farm as in any other industry, and in some respects a great deal more. When the people were ignorant it was possible for a man to work a farm on a family basis, by the family working without wages, but "this did not tend to the ultimate good of the country."

"When the people are ignorant, you can do that sort of thing and keep the boys at home," said Mr. Spencer, "But when they begin to know anything at all, when the boys and girls begin to go to school, they soon learn where the highest wages are paid. Just as soon as they are old enough they will leave the farm for higher wages."

:o:

## Road Program for the Coming Summer Season

Following conferences with the various road engineers of the Provincial Government, Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works, has announced plans for road building under the new Highways Act for the coming summer. The new organization will involve several important changes.

The services of forty road foremen who were doing duty under the old system, will be dispensed with entirely. The roadwork will be under the supervision of practical road engineers, well qualified for the work. The system of road foremen will disappear. This will afford a very large saving in administration since the work of the road foremen in the past simply duplicated the work of the foremen engaged by the municipalities themselves. The money thus saved will be utilized on roadwork generally.

The province is to be divided into ten districts with a road engineer resident and in charge of each district.

Plans for carrying out the work this year may be summarized as follows:

The proposed Highways Commission will not be appointed for some time. The appointment of the Highways Commissioner is still under consideration, there being many applicants for the position.

### Main Highways

Main Highways will continue to be built and developed as before. One road engineer will be placed entirely in charge of main highway work, since this work

has grown to very large proportions. There are now 3,600 miles of main highways in the Province. This includes main highways running eastward from the C. and E. to the eastern boundary of the Province, a main highway north and south through the Province, and main highways northwest of Edmonton, west of Calgary and west through the Crow's Nest, and other main roads.

### Municipal Roads

All roads within the municipal districts must be built by the municipalities themselves, under supervision of Government road engineers. The grants will be paid these districts by the Government, but not until the roads have been built according to a certain standard, and approved by the government engineer of the district.

In local improvement districts, or unorganized territories, the Government will have charge of building the roads, which will be done under the supervision of the engineers.

It is the purpose of the Government to encourage market roads, thus extending the facilities of the farmers in marketing their produce.

The question of securing the Federal grant for highways is still under review by the Government. In order to get as early a start as possible on the roadwork, the road engineers have now returned to their various districts and are making preparations for the summer's work.

### New Roads Districts

New districts for road work in the Province have been mapped out by the Public Works Department, and the boundaries of these districts and the men in charge are as follows:—

(1) The extreme southeast corner of the Province south of the Red Deer River and east of a line running through Legend, Grassy Lake, Brooks and Duchess—Geo. McMillan will be the resident engineer, with headquarters at Medicine Hat.

(2) The extreme southwest corner of the Province lying south of an east and west line through Nanton, Carmangay and Enchant—H. P. Keith, engineer, at Lethbridge.

(3) Immediately north of district No. 2 bounded on the east by the Red Deer River and on the north by a line running through Olds. Headquarters for this district will be at Calder, inspector of highways in charge.

(4) South of a line running along Battle River and the Neutral Hills, and extending west to Sullivan Lake—Jas. McQueen, engineer, at Hanna.

(5) From Olds north to Millet and east to a line through Bittern and Buffalo Lakes—E. Ainsworth, inspector of highways, at Red Deer.

(6) Between the C.P.R. line east of Camrose and the Grand Trunk Pacific line east of Tofield—Ed. Robertson, engineer, of Camrose.

(7) All the territory north of the C.N.R. between Vegreville and Lloydminster—J. A. Morrison, inspector of highways, at Vermilion.

(8) West of Stony Plain on Sangudo line and the Stony Plain to Jasper line—H. S. Day, engineer, Edmonton. The portion of the district immediately adjoining the city will be under the direction of engineers on the Department staff.

(9) All north of Edmonton between Athabasca and Fort McMurray—D. Bard, inspector of highways, Edmonton.

(10) The northwest corner of the Province north of Lesser Slave Lake—A. H. McQuarrie, engineer, Peace River.



## YIELD OF PROVINCIAL TAXATION

An interesting statement has been prepared by Premier Greenfield, showing the amounts collected from cities, towns, villages and rural places in motor licenses, amusement taxes and supplementary revenue during the past year, and the amount per capita from each as based on population figures of the Dominion Government for 1921. The table of figures is as follows:

### Motor Licenses

Cities, \$216,352, or \$1.47 per capita; towns, \$150,843, or \$3.77 per capita; villages, \$148,960, or \$5.95 per capita; rural districts, \$181,265, or .49 per capita.

### Amusement Taxes

Cities, \$133,313, or .92 per capita; towns, \$21,163, or .53 per capita; villages, \$5,066, or .20 per capita; rural district, \$21,559, or .06 per capita.

### Supplementary Revenue

Cities, \$203,710, or \$1.38 per capita; towns, \$21,776, or .54 per capita; villages, \$9,224, or .38 per capita; rural district, \$1,217,014, or \$3.28 per capita.

### Grand Total

Cities, \$553,376, or \$3.77 per capita; towns, \$193,782, or \$4.84 per capita; villages, \$163,250, or \$6.53 per capita; rural districts \$1,419,833, or \$3.83 per capita.

—:—

## PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE

The report of the Public Works Department, issued by Hon. Alex. Ross, shows that a total of \$1,000,000 was spent on highways during 1921, out of capital account, and \$350,000 out of current account for roads. On bridge construction there was spent \$600,000 and on ferries and maintenance \$90,000. Receipts totalled \$193,665.57. On assessments from drainage districts there was received \$1,420.25 and on reimbursement on road work and on equipment on the technical institute \$48,913.41 received. During the year there were 362 bridges built and 157 repaired. Five new ferries were installed. On new construction was spent \$1,070,000 and on maintenance \$400,000.

### Spent \$4,334,811.16 on Railways

Out of the \$4,700,000 voted last year for the Railway Department, there was spent \$4,334,811.16 during the year, states the annual report. The expenditure by lines was as follows: E. D. and B. C. \$1,475,000; Canada Central \$321,811; A. and G. W. \$2,823,000; Lacombe and N. W. \$215,000. The mileage of the various railways in the Province is as follows: C. P. R. 1,947; C. N. R. 1,195; G. T. P. 640; E. D. and B. C. 408; A. and G. W. 287; Canada Central 72; Lacombe and N. W. 37. Total mileage in 1920, 4,696; in 1905, 1,060.

—:—

## MINERAL PRODUCTION OF PROVINCE

Alberta stands fourth among the Provinces in production of minerals, according to figures produced at the annual meeting of the Canadian mining institute at Ottawa. The mineral production of this Province in 1921 was valued at \$29,000,000. Ontario was first with \$54,000,000 in production. In coal production Alberta stood first among the Provinces in 1921, with a production of 5.8 million tons. Nova Scotia's output was 5.7 million tons.

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*The Buying Stations we have been operating for the BUYING, TESTING and GRADING of CREAM will be closed down on May 1<sup>st</sup>, by order of the Alberta Government, but we shall still continue to operate them as RECEIVING STATIONS ONLY after that date and our agents will receive the cream and attend to the shipping.*

The large quantity of butter we manufacture enables us to pay the highest price for your cream



Your Friends Can Buy Anything You Can Give Them  
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CALGARY, ALTA.

## DRESSED HOGS AND VEAL

Ship them to us. We sell them for you. Write for shipping tags and instructions how to kill and ship. Ship the heart, liver and lungs, but in separate package.

We buy Butter, Eggs and Poultry  
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## TWENTY YEARS TO PAY!

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers for sale farm lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For Prices and particulars, apply to:—

ALLEN CAMERON

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MONEY TO LOAN  
The oldest and strongest Fire Insurance Company insuring farm risks only.  
Get our rates.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertisements Received Too Late To Classify.

CANARIES, SINGERS, \$5; HENS, \$1.50.  
Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta. 5

VACCINATE YOUR POULTRY. HOW many turkeys did you lose last season with roup? Your losses this season will be as great, because the germs are there. A.S.L. Avian Bacterin prevents roup, canker, etc. Loss of one turkey will vaccinate 250 others—surely true economy. 60 doses \$2.50, 250 \$5.75, 500 \$8.50. Syringe \$2.00. Booklet free. Percy Bullen, Atlee, Alta. 6

WHITE DIARRHOEA IN CHICKS OR grown fowls prevented or cured by Galli-Cura. Only remedy sold on a money back guarantee. Thousands die which could be saved after other remedies have failed. Club together and buy in bulk. \$1.25 per 100 tablets, \$3.50 per 1,000. Booklet free. Percy Bullen, Atlee, Alta. 6

REDUCED PRICES, EGGS, CHICKS AND Grown Stock from our Single Comb Rhode Island Reds that produced high record layers in Government contest. Winners at Calgary, New York, Guelph, Toronto, Winnipeg and many other poultry shows. 13 eggs, \$4.00; 2 settings, \$7.50; 3 for \$9.50. Write for price list. H. V. Grainger, 112 13th Ave. West, Calgary. 6

FOR SALE — EIGHT-SIXTEEN MOGUL Tractor, Two Bottom Power Lift Gang, and twelve-inch Feed Grinder; all in good shape. Four hundred cash or will trade for good Ford. George Anderson, Chilmark, Alta.

SOLID OAK WATER BARRELS, IRON hoops, 80 to 100 gallon capacity, guaranteed. Snap for immediate shipment. Price \$4.00 each F.O.B. Calgary. Security Cartage Co., Calgary. 6,7

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25 CENTS  
Provincial Secretary  
UNITED FARMERS  
OF ALBERTA  
Calgary, Alta.



## WHEAT BOARD MAY BE CREATED BY CONCURRENT FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL ACTS.

(Continued from Page 10)

tary character and do not include the authority which the former Board possessed to impose its will compulsorily on the proprietors either in the way of forcing sales or fixing prices.

### Subject to Provincial Laws

"The Board thus constituted would be subject in its transactions locally to the laws of the respective Provinces in which it might operate, and the Legislatures of these Provinces, having exclusive authority over property and civil rights and matters of a merely local or private nature, could, in my opinion, each within its own Provincial limits, provide means by which the wheat produced in the Provinces might be acquired by the Board, and whereby the price or compensation might be regulated in conformity with the requirements of the Board. It may be suggested for example that a Provincial enactment forbidding the sale of wheat except to the Board and providing that sales should be governed by the terms prescribed or stipulated by the Board would be effective to enable the Board to acquire all the wheat grown in the Province which would be offered for sale.

### Third Question

"As to the third question, the territorial extent within which the Board might exercise its powers would be governed by its constitution, and they might extend to the whole Dominion or to any two or more of the Provinces.

"While in my opinion it is thus constitutionally not impossible by the exercise of the respective legislative powers of the Dominion and the Province, each within its own sphere, to establish a Board having the capacity and powers which the Canadian Wheat Board possessed, I express no opinion as to the practicability of the project."

Subsequently the committee waited upon Mr. Newcombe and submitted to him the following question:

### Terminal Elevators

"4. To what extent may the use of terminal warehouses or elevators located in Provinces other than those passing legislation supplementing the proposed Federal legislation, be acquired by the Wheat Board that it is proposed to establish?"

In conference concerning this question the committee intimated that the "use" referred to in the first line of the question was to be interpreted as exclusive use. The view verbally expressed by the Deputy Minister was that the use of elevators owned by the Dominion could be exercised in any manner whatever by the Dominion Government; that as to privately owned elevators such could be declared works for the general advantage of Canada and when so declared would fall under Federal jurisdiction.

F. W. Riddell.

In evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House on May 9th, F. W. Riddell, General Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and a member of the Wheat Board of 1919, expressed the opinion that if the Board had been continued for another year the price declines of 1920 would have been less drastic. The world supply did not justify these declines. Mr. Riddell said he did not think there was any manipulation of street prices, which were based on the closing price for the day.

Last season a few more cents were paid for wheat at Canadian Pacific than at Canadian National points, because car service was better on the C.P.R. The cost of the Board's operations in 1919, said the witness, was approximately one-half cent per bushel, or a total of \$600,000. The cost of distributing payments was one of the heaviest expenses of the Board. There would, he said, be a risk under the voluntary pool system at present, because the pool could not be assured of any definite supply. There was some risk of placing the initial payment too high.

### Must Control Flour Export

Mr. Riddell expressed the opinion that control of flour export by the Wheat Board would be essential. If export of flour remained in the hands of the millers, a form of competition would be set up unless the millers accepted the daily fluctuations of wheat prices.

:o:

## Premier Greenfield on Natural Resources

In a statement regarding the natural resources negotiations, Premier Greenfield said in Winnipeg last week that while progress had been made, the fact of Parliament being in session at Ottawa had made it difficult to discuss the matter fully. There was a tendency in some quarters, he said, to over-estimate the immediate financial returns that would accrue to the Province from the recovery of the natural resources, and to think that Alberta should be satisfied to receive them without any compensation for all the resources that had been alienated up to this time.

There was no doubt whatever, Premier Greenfield said, that Premier King was honestly willing and anxious to have the question settled, and he believed that the Dominion Government was also sincere in its desire to see a just and equitable conclusion reached. And when both Governments had the time to give close and continuous attention to the subject, the full and closer approach to the actual principles underlying Alberta's demands undoubtedly should result in a final conclusion being found.

Premier Greenfield and Attorney-General Brownlee, who accompanied him to Ottawa, wish to consult with the full Alberta Cabinet, and will then resume discussion with the Dominion Government at the first suitable opportunity.

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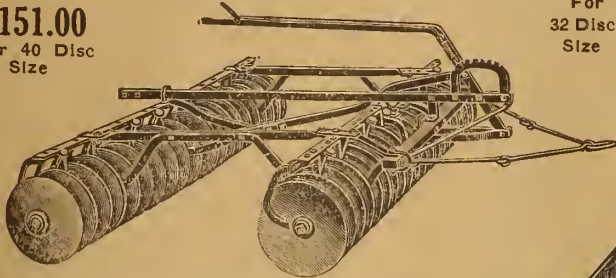
"It is manifest, that goodwill alone will never end the evil of modern warfare. Many of those recently fighting in the Great War were not animated by hatred, but rather by goodwill towards their fellows. They fought for what they conceived to be the good of the greatest number; namely, that their particular national culture might predominate. But some of us know better than this now, and have turned to the endeavor to end war by the systematic application of knowledge and intelligence; not knowledge materialized in the form of guns and armament, but knowledge applied with the maximum of goodwill. Knowledge and goodwill—united they stand, divided they fall. Neither alone can meet modern requirements, each strand being by itself insufficient to support humanity today. Interwoven, they may suffice to lift mankind to heights of which we can form no conception as yet."—Hugh P. Vowles, in "Under New Management."



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## U.G.G. Engine Disc Harrows \$94.00

\$151.00  
For 40 Disc  
Size



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32 Disc  
Size

Harrows are supplied with platform, which is removed in illustration to show construction.

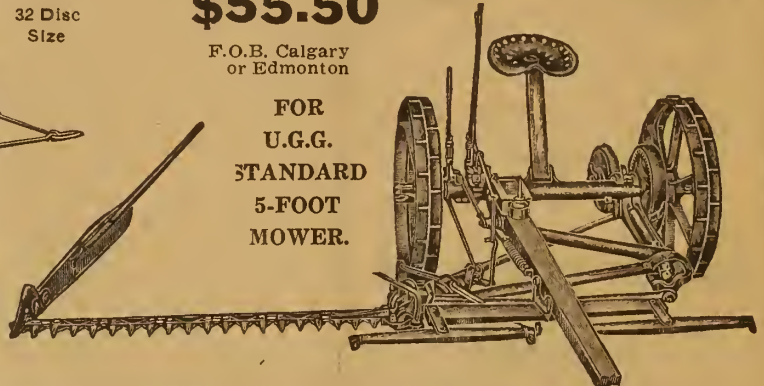
The 8 ft. Harrow has thirty-two 16-inch discs, with three main axle bearings to the gang. Cuts eight feet. Weight 1,060 lbs. Complete with Engine Hitch, \$94.00 Calgary and Edmonton.

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## U.G.G. Standard 5 ft. Mower \$55.50

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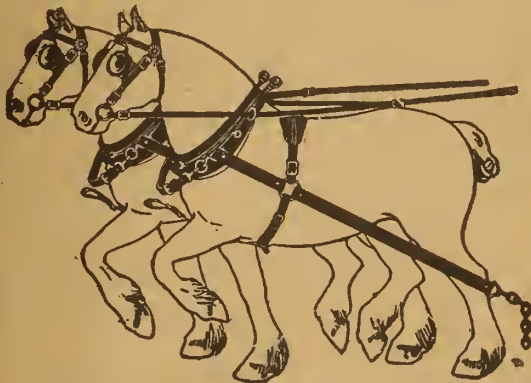
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H25—U.G.G. Standard 5 ft. Mower, with two knives, trees and yoke; weight 700 lbs., \$55.50 f.o.b. Calgary and Edmonton.

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THE ABOVE SET OF U.G.G. UTILITY  
PLOW AND WORK HARNESS  
(Without Collars), all Branches

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## Heavy Farm Work Collars

- H87—Strong stitched Farm Collar. Weight 8 lbs. State size wanted. F.O.B. any branch .....\$4.55  
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Send for illustrated Harness Catalog

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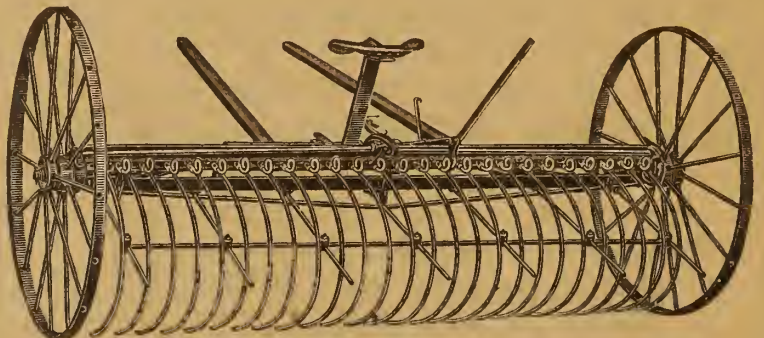
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H28—U.G.G. Sulky Rake, 10 ft. width, 32 7/16 inch teeth, flat points, guard teeth, trees and yoke; weight 480 lbs., \$36.50 f.o.b. Calgary and Edmonton.

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- 5 gallon case .....\$5.45  
25 gallons, 1/2 barrel ..... 25.90  
42 gallons, 1 barrel ..... 40.15

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42 gallons, 1 barrel ..... 38.55

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- D6—Steel Shipping Drum, 16 gauge; capacity 45 imperial gallons; painted red, weight 72 lbs. .... 9.75  
D7—Steel Storage Drum, 18 gauge; capacity 41 imperial gallons; painted black; for storage purposes only; weight 55 lbs. .... 7.35  
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**DEPARTMENTAL NEWS FROM THE  
CAPITAL**

(Continued from page 9)

Pincher Creek—Stanley Barr, Pincher  
Station.

Claresholm—Will Lawlar, Claresholm.

Okotoks—H. S. Simpson, Okotoks.

Nobleford—M. J. Noble, Nobleford.

Taber—C. O. Aspelin, Barnwell.

Winnifred—A. E. Kendall, Winnifred.

Medicine Hat—H. J. Armstrong, Medi-  
cine Hat.

Suffield—P. H. Wedderburn, Bowell.

Bindloss—J. Barnes, Bindloss.

Brooks—P. A. McDougall, Gleichen.

Gleichen—W. J. Hoover, Gleichen.

Olds—M. W. Malyon, Olds.

Trochu—J. M. Martin, Olds.

Youngstown—R. M. Scott, Youngstown.

Hanna—J. C. McBeath, Youngstown.

Munson—J. A. Cuthbertson, Youngstown.

Red Deer—R. M. Bissonette, Olds.

Stettler—R. O. German, Gadsby.

Coronation—To be appointed.

**Synopsis of Legislation**

The annual synopsis of legislation passed at the session of the Legislature has been completed by John D. Hunt, law clerk of the Legislature, and has been printed in pamphlet form.

Listing of irrigation lands in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District is now proceeding under the supervision of the Irrigation Council of the Government. Listings of land have been secured at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30, the latter price covering land more or less improved. The Irrigation Council has moved into new offices in Lethbridge, and is preparing for an active season's work.

There will be nearly 1,000 centres for the holding of grade eight examinations in the Province this coming June, it is announced by the Education Department. This will give a wider opportunity than ever to grade eight pupils to try their high school entrance examinations in the schools in which they have received their instruction.

Important development work by one of the large copper syndicates in the States is to take place on the gold claims recently staked in the Sweet Grass Hills, south of Taber, it is announced. The Anaconda Copper Co. is sending three parties into the field to develop the recent strike of gold.

Development is commencing in the oil fields south-east of Lethbridge, following the oil strike recently made on the Montana side of the Alberta border. Several oil rigs are to commence work on the Alberta side of the border in this field, it is announced.

**Feeding Tests at University**

The first stock feeder's day to be held in Canada was held recently at the College of Agriculture, University buildings, Edmonton, when a large number of stock feeders and others interested attended the lectures given by Prof. Dowell, Prof. Latimer and Prof. Bowstead on results of feeding tests carried out for the past two and three years with cattle, sheep and swine. Typewritten pamphlets bearing the results of the various tests were distributed among those present, and keen interest was displayed in the lectures, which were of a most practical nature. Those attending the lectures were able to obtain a practical knowledge of how the tests were carried out and the consequent results. During luncheon held at the University Hon. Geo. Hoadley, H. A. Craig, representatives of the packing in-

dustry, and others, commended the faculty of Agriculture on the work that had been done, and urged the importance of better feeding of livestock and improvement of quality to get the fullest possible results from the market.

**Feeding Steers Bring Good Prices**

The feeding steers purchased last fall by the University were sold recently on the Edmonton stockyards for very high prices. Some 70 steers were purchased in the first place at the average of \$3.22, and were sold last week at an average of \$6.72, averaging in weight about 1,240 pounds. Fifty-six of them sold at 7 cents, six at 6½ cents, and three at 5 cents. The marketing costs totalled 23 cents cwt. The overhead cost of feeding was not more than \$100 for the lot. Gains varied from \$17.50 per head down to \$2.50 per head on the poorer stuff.

The Advisory Council of Scientific Research of the Province is making extensive preparations for work during the coming season. One party will undertake an extensive geological survey of the foothill country, to ascertain existence of coal and oil deposits. Another party will make an investigation of the iron deposits on Lake Athabasca. The work is under direction of Prof. Allen, of the University.

Increased production of coal during the month of February is shown by returns made. The production for February of this year was 150,108 tons more than in February of 1921. The total production of all coals was 615,594 tons, compared with 465,486 tons for February, 1921.

**Immigration from States**

Many inquiries are being received by the publicity commissioner from intending settlers in Alberta, chiefly from the middle western States. Interest is displayed in all parts of the Province. The Government is not encouraging wholesale immigration, but offers encouragement to those who have sufficient capital to establish themselves.

Permit teachers will soon be a thing of the past, declares Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education. About 500 new teachers will be available from the Normal schools this season.

**Experimental Station**

Arrangements are being made by the Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, for the establishment of an experimental station for experiments in treatment of livestock diseases at the Government farm just north of Edmonton, at Oliver. There is a farm of 900 acres there in connection with the new institute for mental defectives, and a part of this will be set aside for use of Dr. Percy Talbot, provincial veterinarian, in the valuable experimental work he is carrying on in connection with various diseases of livestock.

—:—

**BRAND RECORDER'S OFFICE MOVED**

The office of the Recorder of Brands for the Province is being removed from Medicine Hat to Edmonton and will be located in the old Legislative buildings near the capitol buildings. James Wilson, the brand recorder, will make arrangements shortly to move his staff. This office has been located in Medicine Hat since the early ranching days, but with the increase in the livestock industry in the northern part of the Province it has been found advisable to centralize the office.



# THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S PAGE

(Continued from Page 7)

countries and states with experience in the labelling system are changing to the grading system, it is stated, because the former has proved to be confusing to farmers and less valuable to agriculture.

"Minimum standards of ninety per cent for each of purity and germination," continues the Department's report, "are believed to be quite impracticable. The impurities in any of the seed grain grades would not exceed two per cent, and noxious weed seeds would be less than one twenty-fifth of one per cent by weight. The Seed Purchasing Commission last year purchased in Alberta more than 800,000 bushels of No. 1 seed oats, which are now held for sale at cost to any person who wants to buy seed grain as distinguished from commercial grain. The standard percentage germination for good seed of several kinds of farm crops is less than ninety, and there have been several years when it has been difficult to find anywhere in the Prairie Provinces seed oats or seed barley that would germinate as high as ninety per cent."

:o:

## BIND "THE U.F.A."

We are glad to be able to announce that we have secured what we believe is a very serviceable binder for "The U.F.A." This binder has been designed especially for our paper.

It is made up after the style of a loose leaf ledger with box back. It will hold a full year's copies of the paper. It is provided with gummed linen clips, one for each issue. All you have to do is to moisten one of these clips and insert the last copy of "The U.F.A." between, close the binder and the copy will stay in place, affixed by the linen clip to the back of the binding.

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The price of the binder complete, ready to receive your copies is \$2.00 post paid from the U.F.A. Central Office.

:o:

## NO LOANS FOR WESTERN FARMERS

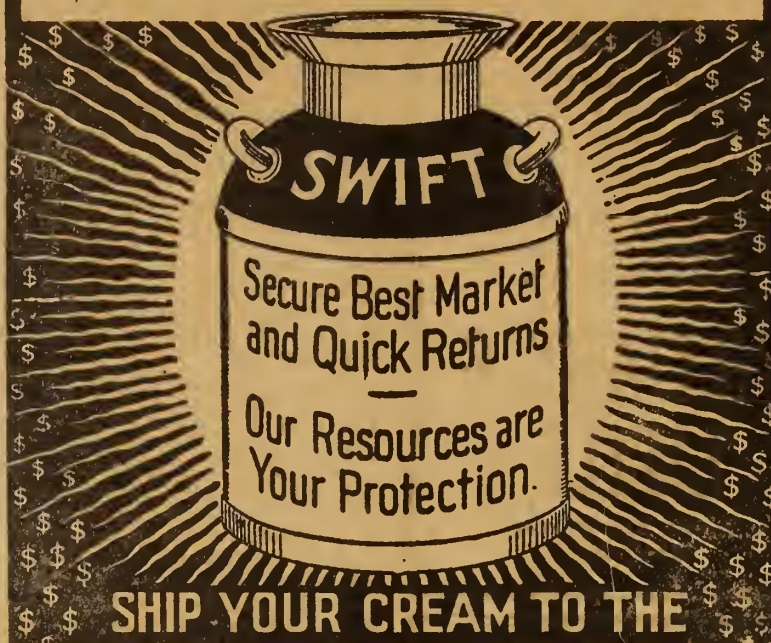
That the majority of Western farmers need to finance very carefully at the present time, and that it would be unwise to encourage them to expend, was the opinion expressed by J. B. McKechnie, general manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., on his return from a Western trip. Very little money was being offered for loans in the West, he said, and his own company was not now, and had not for over a year been loaning any money to Western farmers.

:o:

## SURPLUS LIQUOR \$2,000,000

According to new figures furnished by the independent auditors, on revenue of the liquor department, the Alberta Government's surplus in this department now stands at \$2,101,404.08, accumulated during seven years, on an original investment of \$17,000 in stocks for Government vendors. The amounts turned over to the Treasury during the past five years from the liquor department were as follows: 1917, \$21,000; 1918, \$1,191.60; 1919, \$201,767.50; 1920, \$500,000; 1921, \$250,000.

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## EGGS

We pay for eggs according to Government Grades as follows:—

Extras-----27c per dozen

No. 1's ---- -23c per dozen

No. 2's ---- -18c per dozen

Cracks -----12c per dozen

F.O.B. Calgary. Prices subject to market fluctuations.

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## THE NEW CANADIAN PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

(Continued from Page 4)

thirst for grants developed when agricultural matters were before us. This is absolutely without a shadow of truth. Anyone who will trouble to study Hansard will find we have been just as critical of increases asked by this Department as in the case of other Departments and as emphatically for strict economy. The Minister stated that the seed grain purchasing commission was to be continued and had proven very useful. One of our Alberta members drew the information and expressed our satisfaction with it. This commission has undoubtedly been of considerable value in safeguarding stocks of seed grain for emergencies. Indeed, the dried out areas would have had some difficulty in seeding without the aid of the commission.

Donald Sutherland, "Con.," again raked up the Duncan Marshall appointment, and gave Mr. Motherwell a nasty few minutes. Indeed, if Mr. Marshall reads Hansard he will be none too pleased with the record of his late existence as depicted therein by the pugnacious Donald. The trouble in this case seemed to be that Mr. Sutherland was seeking information re distribution of grants for agricultural instruction in Provinces, which vote had already been passed. However, when Mr. Sutherland carried his aggressive tactics into the item concerning purebred sire distribution, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell metaphorically threw up the sponge and became sarcastic. He appealed to the late minister of this department, Dr. Tolmie, saying, "I think I should receive some assistance from him during this terrible ordeal; I have always stood by him in a crisis like this." The doctor, however, deserted him, saying, "I was alone last year." Mr. Motherwell shortly afterwards secured the passage of his estimates.

### Department of the Interior.

The next on deck, Hon. Mr. Stewart, with Department of the Interior estimates, is very nervous, but appears to be really willing to cut expenditures where he can. He is reasonable in answering questions, but somewhat given to overlengthy explanations. His frank admission of lack of proper knowledge of his Department has secured for him gentler handling by the committee than has been the fate of such sharp tongued gentlemen as the Minister of Labor. The work of the International Boundaries Commission is about complete and the commission will soon be out of existence. The boundary between U.S. and Canada is now defined and is to be marked where needed with monuments. An item of \$600,000 for surveys of Dominion lands, in addition to other appropriations for such survey work as water power investigation, was objected to, and the objection led to considerable criticism of the continuation of carrying out survey work when we could not fill the lands already surveyed. It was moved by Alberta members to reduce the vote by half, but following a lengthy explanation by the minister a cut of \$30,000 was made and the item passed.

### A Policy for the Dried Out Areas.

It would be interesting to those who took part in the Medicine Hat campaign and who heard the hopes flung broadcast of homesteads for the dried out districts by the then Government sup-

porters, to have heard the late Prime Minister speaking against such a policy and severely lecturing the Minister of the Interior on this policy which is, we believe, under consideration, and to which, for certain areas at least, the present minister is favorably inclined. It would have been interesting at the time to have known Mr. Meighen's opinions of this policy.

Everybody seemed anxious to urge the safeguarding of our Canadian forests and to develop methods of re-afforestation. The item of one million dollars hardly seems sufficient to cover the tremendous work entailed. It passed, however, after several members urged the importance of this work.

The following Monday, April 24th, Private Members' Day, saw the introduction by an Alberta member of a bill to amend the criminal code by repealing those sections inserted near the end of last session, by which it is popularly supposed the Second case and the uncovering of great scrip frauds were blocked. The bill secured first reading. The member introducing this bill has, in addition, a resolution on the order paper, dealing with the same matter.

### Mr. Woodsworth on Unemployment.

Mr. Woodsworth (Labor) moved a resolution that the Federal Government devise means of effectively meeting the unemployment situation. His speech was moderate and well reasoned. Before he had concluded, the Prime Minister interrupted him by asking for concrete suggestions. Mr. Woodsworth was ready with several and concluded with, "If this House does not have the brains and ability to devise some method of giving work, then the poor individual workman is, himself, surely helpless."

The Prime Minister expressed accord with the idea of finding work for the unemployed, but refused to admit that it was primarily a Federal obligation. He said: "It only becomes a Federal problem when both the municipalities and the Provinces have found it impossible to cope with a situation that is completely beyond their control." With this Mr. Meighen also agreed.

It seems that the powers of this Parliament are wearing thin. The Prime Minister doubted the power of the Federal house to pass legislation enacting unemployment insurance. Our East Calgary member made an excellent speech towards the close of the debate. He amplified Mr. Woodsworth's suggestions ably, and took a dig at the Government benches for not having any constructive proposals whatever themselves. The resolution carried.

### Sir Lomer Stays Away.

Next came the big item of the week, indeed of several weeks, the McMaster resolution asking that ministers of the crown, on their appointment, resign directorship in certain classes of large companies or corporations. The resolution was keenly anticipated, the galleries packed with listeners and the members' benches full. Sir Lomer Gouin, however, did not show up all day. Last year Mr. McMaster introduced a similar resolution, but of wider scope. It was enthusiastically supported by the then leader of the opposition, Mr. King, who was willing not only to have it apply to crown ministers, but to leaders in opposition as well. In addition, a large number of the now cabinet ministers supported the resolu-

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tion. In the Liberal cabinet there are at least six ministers who would be disqualified under this resolution. Sir Lomer Gouin is of course the most important, holding at least eight important directorates. All the Liberals, excepting the lone McMaster, responded to the whip of the party.

Mr. Meighen, naturally, seized the opportunity and vigorously attacked Mr. King. No less than five of the Progressives spoke in support of the resolution as well as Mr. Woodsworth (Labor); when the vote was taken, Mr. McMaster and the solid Progressives stood in favor, the Liberal and Conservatives joining forces openly against the motion. Mr. McMaster's speech was a masterpiece.

#### Blanket Railway Charters.

Next afternoon, we again effected a Liberal-Conservative alliance on an amendment to a railway bill, extending the time of a charter. It was a British Columbia matter and affected a C. P. R. branch line. The Progressives again solidly supported the amendment, as they protest against continuing to grant again and again renewals of blanket charters without asking any guarantee of good faith on the part of the railways. On this occasion, we received some support from the Liberals and one lone vote ("Daddy" McLean) from the Conservatives, but lost. The result, 91-95, was a moral victory and no doubt its narrow margin in favor of the C. P. R. will have an energising effect on that corporation.

#### The \$100,000,000 Loan.

Mr. Fielding rejoicingly reported to the House on Tuesday that the loan of \$100,000,000 floated through the house of Morgan, New York, had already been over subscribed. It was quite evident from the lack of applause in the Progressive benches that we did not share the feelings of the old parties. It dampened any pleasure we might have felt in the evidence of the excellent financial position of Dominion securities to find that in addition to undertaking to pay five per cent. for thirty years on this loan we paid the house of Morgan and through it other banking houses, a commission of no less than \$2,500,000. It seems strange to some of us that the House is not taken into the confidence of the Minister of Finance before these deals are made.

#### Fight on Militia Estimates.

Out of the discussion of the militia estimates an extraordinary temporary impasse arose. The estimates were challenged at once by an Alberta member and an explanation sought. Following the explanation, which evidently did not satisfy, another Alberta member pointed out that although less than five million dollars was being asked for agriculture; for health, less than one million; for justice, only a little over two millions; for immigration and colonization, slightly over two millions; fisheries, one million; mines, half a million; labor department, one and a half millions; trade and commerce slightly over three millions,—yet, the request for militia amounted to \$10,788,000, in addition to a supplementary vote of more than \$22,500.00.

Quite a few anti-militarist speeches were made, notably one by Mr. Martell of Hants, and suggestions of general reduction by a half, a third, or altogether, offered by various members. It was, however, ruled that each item must be dealt with separately and the first \$120,000 for allowances after considerable discussion carried.

The next item, \$1,400,000 for annual

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### The Canadian Farm Implement Co., Ltd.

Take pleasure in announcing that a limited supply of the new

### DOUBLE SICKLE SHEAR CUT MOWERS

will be available for sale this season, at prices comparing favorably with the price of the present type mowers which are made obsolete by our machine.

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#### MILLET

The Siberian Millet has proven beyond doubt to be the greatest hay producer grown in Alberta, and ripens here. We offer this variety at \$5.00 per hundred pounds. Seed 20 lbs. per acre. It had a yield last year of over 5 tons per acre.

#### PREMOST FLAX

Premost, the earliest known variety. Seed up till June 5th. Ripens every year. Seed 20 lbs. per acre. We supply at \$3.25 per bushel.

#### OATS

The Victory or Leader at 75c per bushel. The registered Victory \$1.25 per bushel.

#### PEAS

Mix a half bushel with 2 bushels of Oats. This will produce 5 tons of Feed per acre. Our Canadian Field Peas sell at \$3.75 per bushel.

#### SUNFLOWER

This seed is becoming scarce, and price has advanced to \$15.00 per hundred lbs.

#### POTATOES

This is the year to change your seed. See our price. Finest quality, named varietles, Irish Cobblers, Early Ohio, Early Six Weeks, Wee McGregor, Early Bobee, Table Talk, and The Mortgage Lifter. Your choice at 75c per bushel.

#### CORN

Northwestern Dent now on at \$3.00 per bushel.

#### WHEAT

Ruby, the earliest known variety, can be sown to June 1st. We have it 98% pure at \$1.75 per bushel.

#### TIMOTHY SEED

Nothing pays better. We are now paying \$22.00 per ton for Timothy Hay. Our No. 2 with No. 1 purity, \$17.00 per hundred; No. 3, at \$12.00 per hundred.

#### RYE & BROME GRASS, MIXED

Per hundred lbs., \$12.00. Western Rye Grass, \$12.00 per cwt. Brome Grass, \$15.00 per cwt.

#### SWEET CLOVER

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#### RUSSIAN POPLAR

5 to 6 feet, branching, \$1.00. 3 to 4 feet, branching, 75c.

#### HONEYSUCKLE

The same price as Lilac.

#### SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberries, first class quality, at 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. Raspberries, Red or Black, \$1.50 per doz.

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We can supply them at 50c each.

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50c to 75c each.

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**THE GRAIN FLU**

Many cases of flu have been reported during the past winter, but the latest report is from a farmer in Saskatchewan, who was loading grain into a car and using the Liberty Grain Blower. He said the grain flew (flu) to the end of the car without any work on the part of man, simply doing away with all inside scooping, and this little machine costs only about half as much as the old style elevator.

Full particulars and price may be had by addressing the Link Manufacturing Company, Portage La Prairie, Man., Department 2.  
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drill, struck a snag at once, several of the Government supporters, as well as Progressives, opposing the immense expenditure for a few days' exercise. Although the Conservatives hastily sent for General Mewburn, who was dining somewhere and appeared resplendent in evening dress, to help their support of the expenditures, the whole consideration of them was forced to a standstill when Major Power moved, seconded by Mr. Lanctot (both Liberals) that the item be reduced by \$1,100,000, leaving the item \$300,000. Major Power has a splendid war record overseas and is an ardent anti-militarist. Many of the military members are opposed to this great expenditure, but our Conservative friends appear very anxious to develop a great military machine in Canada. The House adjourned at 11.10 p.m. with the item still standing, with the knowledge that trouble was brewing. A Liberal caucus was called to discuss the matter and an obviously inspired paragraph appeared in the press expressing annoyance at the incredible procedure of daring to cut the amounts of estimates brought in. Such a thing was unheard of. Threats and murmurings of an election continue to be heard from time to time. It is quite evident that the Government is not in a very secure position.\*

Regarding the St. Lawrence Great Waterways resolution, our men expressed themselves generally as favoring the idea, but all felt the Dominion was hardly in a position to undertake the heavy expenditure involved for some time. "Tommy" Church of Toronto (the city aspires to be a seaport) flooded the House with oratory, but it was impossible to understand what he was saying most of the time. The result was empty benches for the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Robb announced in reply to a question that the Grain Inquiry Commission would not be continued unless there was a reasonable demand therefor.

Indian estimates got good support from the House and it is evident that Parliament intends to deal fairly with our wards. Some surprise, however, was evident when our West Calgary member, supported by other Alberta members, showed that the education of the Indian children in Alberta was being somewhat neglected, and that the schools on the Morley Reserve and at Red Deer were closed without other provision being made for the education of the children.

Parliament Supreme for First Time in Decades.

Never before, it is stated, have estimates received such general close scrutiny and criticism, nor has Parliament for many long decades been so supreme. Greater desire for freedom of individual thought and action is evident, and the future looks bad for partyism, but good for the people. Politics still take up too much of the time of the House and many of the speeches are far too long. It is very likely the House will be in session until July.

The agricultural committee will, it is expected, conclude the taking of evidence on the Wheat Board during the coming week, and it is not improbable that by

\* On May 9th Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Militia, moved a reduction of \$700,000 in the militia vote. The total amount of the vote is \$10,788,400. The reduction proposed in the item for annual drill is \$400,000. It was reported that the reduction had been decided upon in the Liberal caucus, which had voted to reduce the naval estimates by not less than a million dollars.

the time these lines are in print we will definitely know how far the Federal Government is willing to go for the needs of the West. May the outcome be happy.

Mr. Motherwell introduced and secured first reading of a bill to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. This bill aims to bring in a new scale of indemnities payable to owners of animals slaughtered under the act. It was made necessary because of the serious drop in stock prices, which had not been followed by a similar drop in the indemnities. Two other bills, An Act to Regulate the Sale and Inspection of Root Vegetables, and An Act to Regulate the Sale of Agricultural Fertilizers, were ruled out of order by the Speaker, as no bill relating to trade and commerce may be introduced to Parliament until the proposition has been considered in committee of the whole.

An Alberta member introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the whole field of financial credit and its application to industry. Unhappily it was brought in at a time when the finance minister was absent and after the mover of the resolution had spoken, the Prime Minister asked that it be permitted to "stand" until some other time, when Mr. Fielding would be present, and the matter dropped for the time.

**To Restore Ancient Civil Rights.**

Mr. Woodsworth's bills, amending the criminal code and the Immigration Act, are to be referred to a special committee of the House. The amendments aim at removing the existing deprivation or possibility of deprivation of a large section of our people of the right to trial by jury. Under the act at this time, even an Englishman may be deported without any trial whatever, and on the declaration of an immigration agent. This matter is one to which our U. F. A. organization took exception some years ago, and indeed requested the repeal of these unjust laws. There are good prospects that this is about to be accomplished. Old age pensions, Grand Trunk employees' pensions rights, and assistance to deep sea racing by fishing boats have all received some discussion.

W. T. L.

**COMMISSIONER CUDDY RESIGNS.**

Commissioner Alfred Cuddy, who since 1919 has been Commissioner of the Alberta Provincial Police, has resigned that position to accept the position of Assistant Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police.

**HOW THE EMERGENCY TARIFF  
WORKS OUT**

The New York Herald in a recent review points out that as a result of the emergency tariff the United States has lost more sales to Canada than Canada has lost sales to the United States, the actual difference being \$11,264,000 for the first eight months of the present fiscal year. The Herald adds that it is impossible for the U.S. farmers to avoid competition with Canadian farmers, as, when Canadian products were shut out from the American markets they have been sold in European markets in competition with American products. In addition to this, the Herald says that Canadians are spending their money where they are selling their goods, and that, in addition to meeting Canadian competition, the United States are losing a large amount of Canadian trade.



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## A POOL FOR ALBERTA DAIRY PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 5)

the producers must be prepared to furnish sufficient to carry on efficiently.

It should be possible for a Producers' Pool organization to make satisfactory arrangements with any existing distributing firm or firms to take care of the actual distribution of whole milk in any large centre. I think that any wide-awake distribution company will readily realize that it will be distinctly to their advantage to establish friendly business relations with a well organized Pool organization. If they will realize this and will try to co-operate with the producers I am sure that they will find that the formation of a strong producers' organization will be in no way detrimental to their best interests. Experience has proved, however, that it is of very little use for the producers to approach the distributors seeking their co-operation before the producers have succeeded in organizing their Pool and are in a position to put their own product on the market themselves should the distributors decline to co-operate. Few, if any, distributors will be found ready to meet the producers half way until they realize that it would be futile to try and compete against the organized producers. As long as the distributors believe they can maintain their present position and dictate terms to the producers they are going to try to do so.

### Link Up Co-operative Creameries

The handling of a large amount of surplus milk will mean that a market will have to be found for the products manufactured from this surplus. This opens up further possibilities for the Pool organization. Today there are a number of small co-operative creameries in Alberta that are having a very hard struggle to operate, owing chiefly to lack of a satisfactory method of marketing their product. Most of them are obliged to sell to one of the large creamery firms or to some produce commission firm owing to the fact that they do not individually turn out sufficient butter to market by the car-load. This means of course that they have to sell at a price that will give the large creamery a profit for handling their product. If large central plants could be established in Calgary and Edmonton with cold storage facilities sufficient to take care of the output of the various small co-operative creameries, what a tremendous help to the dairy farmers of Alberta it might prove! All the co-operative creameries in the Province could link up into one Central Organization and could use one marketing agency to dispose of their output. The lack of such facilities at the present time is a serious handicap to the small creameries when they have to buy and sell in the same markets as the large concerns.

### A Great Co-operative Dairy Enterprise

Such a centralized organization could secure better prices on dairy equipment for the federated creameries and also give expert advice and direction in the manufacture of the product, securing the services of the best technical experts. The trend of such a movement would eventually be to draw the dairy industry of the whole province into one huge co-operative enterprise. If such can be accomplished it will be the beginning of an era of greater prosperity for the dairy farmers of Alberta.

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## THE POLICY AND AIMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 3)

Now a few words as to the part the Agricultural Department is endeavoring to play in the progress of agricultural welfare. As I have said before, the functions of the Department have become distinctly constructive, and its chief concern has become the improvement of conditions and the education of the man upon the land. Services provided by the Department are rapidly growing and increasing in effectiveness with the increasing demands made upon them.

### Protecting Production

Any consideration of the services provided in connection with problems of production must take account of the great branch of activity in the Department now concerned with the protection of production. This is one of the most vital matters at present engaging the attention of officials of the Department. During the recent session there was passed an "agricultural pests" act, and under the machinery provided by this act there has been built up a strong organization to assist the farmers in combating the grasshopper pest. Some may challenge the statement, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that much crop, presumably destroyed by drought conditions in 1921, really suffered destruction at the hands of the grasshoppers. If there is to be production at all, great or little, there must be means of protecting that production. The same principle underlies the activities of the weed branch, under whose auspices there has been carried on for years a determined campaign toward the eradication of weeds.

The Department of Agriculture has given a great deal of attention more recently to the problems of marketing. Activities along these lines have been developed to a very satisfactory degree in the egg and poultry marketing service, through which a total of 100,000 dozen eggs and a total of 116,990 pounds of poultry were marketed last year alone. Co-operative marketing has been developed to a considerable degree, and has been effective in assisting farmers to solve their marketing problems. Community poultry marketing was attempted for the first time last year, with results that were highly satisfactory. There has been notable work by the dairy commissioner's branch in developing facilities for the marketing of dairy products. Problems attending the marketing of live-stock receive the earnest attention of the livestock commissioner, and very effective work has been accomplished in the matter of transportation rates, shipping facilities and stock inspection.

The work of the Department of Agriculture throughout, however, is preponderantly educational. This is exemplified in demonstration work of all kinds, both popular and systematic education, publications of various sorts, co-operation with the agricultural periodicals and general press, supervision of agricultural fair work, institute work, short course schools, travelling demonstration trains, and many other similar lines of endeavor.

### Close Contact with Man on the Farm

It is my belief that the principle underlying this educational work should be the preservation of the closest possible connection between all branches of the Department's educational work with the



man on the farm. We are endeavoring to carry out this principle, to make the connection still more complete, by the enlargement of the system of district agricultural agents, who, with small experimental plots as their base, will work outward through the farming community of their district, meeting the farmers on their own farms, sitting down in consultation face to face with peculiar problems these farmers may have encountered.

This personal contact is made still more effective by the organization from time to time of short courses in all branches of agriculture, in the operation of demonstration trains, such as we had during the past winter, in meetings and lectures and demonstrations carried on more locally by the agricultural agents in their districts and on their experimental plots.

Working up from this point, we have the organization of the school fairs for instruction of the boys and girls in the matters of the farm. These school fairs have been organized in increasing numbers from year to year.

Further along the road, we reach the agricultural schools which are accessible to the older boys and girls of the farm and in which they have an opportunity of studying in a more scientific manner the problems of the farm, and at the same time rounding out their public and high school education. The next step up, of course, is the agricultural college, which is manned by an efficient staff of agricultural experts.

Services of the Department do not stop here, however. We have the seed branch, which encourages production of quality seed in the Province, and supervises the annual Provincial seed fair. We have our Provincial Veterinarian, whose experiments in diseases of livestock have been of untold advantage to the livestock producer and even to the ordinary farmer. One of the most important of all branches is that of the Dairy Commissioner, whose work in stabilizing and increasing efficiency in the dairy industry has been outstanding. Similar words may be said of the poultry branch, which carries on an active educational campaign in poultry breeding throughout the Province.

#### Enlargement of Extension Services

In the effort to keep pace with the rapid movement toward betterment of conditions surrounding the rural home, the Department of Agriculture has laid plans for the enlargement of extension services carried on by the women's institutes branch among the women of the Province. A director of extension work has been appointed, whose duty it will be to supervise extension work in home economics and other such matters, and to enlarge the scope of this work in such a way that no rural section will be without opportunity of deriving the benefits of this service.

Reference to all these matters has been made simply to show the constructive nature of the work of the Department. With the development of the industry of agriculture, will come the more rapid growth of the activities of the Department. My hope is that we will continue to lead the way in this development, and that the services we are able to provide will be effective in bringing about the establishment of a vigorous and prosperous agricultural population, and an industry which has found firm root in the fundamental principles of good farming and good business.

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## U.F.A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The U.F.A. maintains a Legal Department designed to give advice on points of law for the benefit of U.F.A. members. All inquiries must be forwarded through the Secretary of a U.F.A. Local, accompanied by the regular fee charged by the Legal Department. Inquiries cannot be answered when forwarded by individual members or when unaccompanied by the fee.

In this column from time to time will be published a selection of those inquiries and the replies of the Legal Department, which, in the opinion of the Editor, are of such general character as to be of value to our members as a whole.

### REGARDING WILLS

**Question:** What share does a widow receive in her husband's estate? Is a will made in Montana valid in Canada?

**Answer:** If a man dies without a will, leaving children, his wife is entitled to one-third his estate and the other two-thirds is divided between the children. If he leaves a wife but no children, the entire estate goes to his wife. If only one child, one-half goes to each.

If a man dies leaving a will bequeathing property to his wife or anyone else, the will must be proved in the court (known as Probate). The cost varies according to the value of the estate, and whether or not any unusual work is involved in dealing with the application.

If a will provided for the entire property to be left to his wife, and children were subsequently born, it would not alter the will unless the will provided for same, or a subsequent codicil were added making provision for them.

A will executed in Montana is good in Canada as regards property situated in Canada, providing the will was duly executed before two competent witnesses, who should be of full age and not beneficiaries thereunder. The laws of place of the domicile of the testator at the time of his death would govern the succession and duties payable on personal property he owned; while the laws of the place where land is situated would govern with respect to real property.

### PRICES OF FARM MACHINERY

**Question:** Is there a law in Alberta that regulates the price of repairs on farm machinery, and obliges firms to file a copy of this list with the Provincial Government?

**Answer:** There is no such law in Alberta.

## Advocate Shipment of Poultry by Freight

The shipping of live poultry in car lots, by freight, in the same way as livestock, is being advocated by the Poultry Division of the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

It is pointed out that at present most of the poultry marketed is shipped by express at double first class rate, and as it is all sold on the basis of weight when delivered there is a heavy shrinkage to be added to the high cost of transportation. This shrinkage could be largely eliminated by having the birds properly fed and cared for in transit.

The following letter from the secretary of the Cereal U.F.A. Local to the Dominion Poultry Representative at Edmonton, is an indication of the dissatisfaction felt by poultry producers with the present methods of transportation:

"The following are the figures of net producers' receipts: Total receipts to producers, \$290.79; freight and express, \$101.54; shippers' commission, \$26.08. You may see by these figures the handling charges were nearly one-third of the total gross receipts."

The car lot shipment of poultry in the United States has had a tremendous development, with beneficial results to the poultry industry. This method was tried out, also, in the Maritime Provinces last fall. Nineteen cars were shipped from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick to New England points, which not only netted producers more than they could have obtained subsequently, but also prevented the Christmas markets being overstocked.

It is anticipated that several poultry transit cars will be brought into Alberta during the coming season, so that poultry may be shipped from country points to be graded and killed in Calgary or Edmonton.

"Since the movement started in the Mari-

time," says a circular on this subject from the Poultry Division, "the freight rate has been under consideration. Live poultry in car lots at the present time has a sixth class rate and a minimum of 26,000 lbs. The classification committee proposed to give poultry a third class rate and a minimum of 18,000 lbs. This change would mean an increase in freight charges of \$6.10 per car per 100 miles. Livestock—hogs, for instance—have a ninth class rate and a minimum of 14,000 lbs. In the light of the probable development of car lot shipment it is only reasonable to request that live poultry in car lots be given the same classification as livestock."

It is suggested by the Poultry Division that all organizations interested, U.F.A. Locals particularly, should send applications to the Secretary of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa, for an order that freight rates on live poultry prevailing under the present tariff of freight rates be reduced and made the same as prevailing rates for livestock.

The following form of application is suggested:

"We, the ..... Association of ..... apply to Board Railway Commissioners for an order and direction that freight rates on live poultry prevailing and allowed under the present tariff of freight rates in Canada on live poultry be reduced from the present amounts therefor and made the same as prevailing rates for live stock."

### FENCING RAILWAY RIGHT OF WAY.

Any application made for fencing of railway right of way should go "as a matter of right," according to a letter received by the U.F.A. Central Office from A. D. Cartwright, secretary of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Mr. Cartwright has requested that this letter be published for the information of all members of the U.F.A.:

"Numerous complaints are being made to the Board," he says, "as to inefficient fencing by railway companies along their right of way, and it appears to the Board that, in many cases, these complaints are being viewed from the wrong standpoint."

It is explained that the Railway Act, Section 274, Sub-section 4, was amended in 1911 to read as follows:

"The Board may, upon application made to it by the company, relieve the company, temporarily or otherwise, from erecting and maintaining such fences, gates and cattle-guards where the railway passes through any locality in which, in the opinion of the Board, such works and structures are unnecessary."

"It will thus be seen," the letter continues, "that it is the duty of every railway company to fence every portion of its right of way unless specifically relieved from so doing by an Order of the Board, and, in the future, the Board is of opinion that, whenever an application is made for fencing, it should go as a matter of right, unless the railway company can show valid reasons why they should be brought under the provisions of the present Act, Section 274, sub-section 4."

### THE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

"Among expressions of appreciation of the short University course in economics and agriculture, recently held in Edmonton, is that of Wm. Best, Hilldale Farm, Duffield, one of the students, who recently commented on the circumstance that the University students of agriculture and those of other subjects, art, medicine, etc., associated with one another during the course, sharing the same dormitories, eating in the same dining room. Mr. Best expresses the opinion that this form of fraternizing should be encouraged by the Department of Agriculture, and that the old Greek philosopher's saying that "agriculture is the noblest pursuit of man" should be more completely realized. Mr. Best remarked that there could not fail to be a feeling of friendship between those who have associated in the University courses, whether the students become farmers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, or business men, etc., the only distinction being that their opportunities for service to humanity lie in different paths."

### NEW MEMBER OF GRAIN COMMISSION

Matthew Snow, who has been secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association since 1920, has been appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners in succession to William D. Staples, whose term of office has expired. Mr. Snow, who is a Scotsman by birth, has been a resident of Western Canada for 42 years. He farmed at Austin, Man., and Wolseley, Sask. In 1905 he was appointed deputy warehouse commissioner at Winnipeg, and in 1912 he was appointed Winnipeg agent of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Mr. Snow was associated with W. R. Motherwell in arranging for the first convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in 1901.



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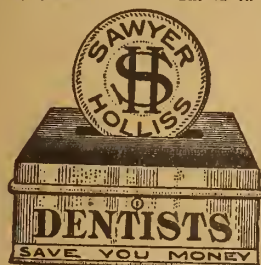
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